THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 270

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Congress to Seek 'Balance'

Germany Concedes Rights

Intervention of Many Hues

¶ **Special Session** — President Roosevelt calls a special session of Congress for Nov. 15, then in a radio fireside chat, tells why. He desires to put through a "five-point program" primarily designed to facilitate for America a "balanced abundance." In other words, he wants Congress to finish the job it had undertaken when interrupted by his court reorganization scheme. Legislation is sought for wage and hour adjustments, crop control, regional planning, government reorganization, and anti-trust provisions. All but the latter were submitted to the last session. Each of them represents approaches to objectives generally approved. The President brings them back into the Congressional arena after testing them with the pitch pipe of public opinion during his recent jaunt to the northwest.

* * *

• **There are few objections** to the objectives, few objections to a special session wherein to further them, few objections to the general tone of the President's chat. But weaving in and out of Mr. Roosevelt's fine speech, and coloring many of his humane utterances, is a thought which many truly liberal thinkers find disquieting. It is germane to the President's words: "They want the financial budget balanced. But they want the human budget balanced as well."

* * *

• **The sentiment** seems to indicate that the Administration feels it is possible (even after the lesson of prohibition) for government to so control human weaknesses that none need suffer. Yet the balancing of the human budget is of all practices the least collective, the most individual. As the vision of men enlarges, it is found that individual righteousness encourages individual right adjustments. The Government which demands of its citizens the highest individual demonstrations of morality is more likely to build a high national morale than that which tries to "balance the human budget" en masse, thus seeming to relieve lethargic thinkers of the necessity for individual evangelization. • No human budget can possibly be balanced save on the scales of right and wrong. And each man must read these scales for himself.

* * *

¶ **German Non-intervention**—Germany writes another ticket for Belgium. It promises to respect the rights of that little nation sitting at its back door facing France. "Germany," says the agreement, "is determined under no circumstances to infringe on the inviolability and integrity of Belgium . . ." And the foreign office explains that, since invalidation of the Locarno security pact leaves Belgium without assurances of Germany's neutrality, and a new pact might be long in forming, the Reich desires thus to define its attitude. • This and like demonstrations of peaceful intent—for it is whispered that a similar agreement with Netherlands is imminent — will give encouragement to peace seekers. Respect for the integrity of neighbor states is a prerequisite of such nations as seek recognition "with honor."

* * *

¶ **Spanish Intervention** — As the wrecks of some thirty war planes, brought down in the Columbus Day fighting, add grotesque lines to the war-etched fields of Spain, Europe continues to wrestle with the chaos underlying the Spanish intervention impasse. Britain and France yield to the Duce's demand that the London non-intervention committee handle the question of "volunteers," but they demand that the negotiations be swift and definite, assuring Rome that should they fail, the two democracies may "equalize the balance" in Spain. Meanwhile, black shirt leaders ask for 50,000 volunteers to meet "emergencies," denying however that the volunteers are destined for Spanish service, and Prime Minister Chamberlain calls the Laborite opposition leaders to conference, opens his heart, shows them secret dispatches, seeks governmental unity.

* * *

• **So many methods;** so many cross purposes; so many bewildered moves—and yet justice, and right, and tremendous hunger for peace and prosperity remain indissoluble facts in the crucible of world events. Because they cannot be destroyed, they must survive to clarify the situation.

* * *

¶ **Economic Co-operation** — Sir George Paish, internationally known economist, looks toward world stability. Writing for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he points out that where two thousand millions of people are asking for a higher standard of living, there must be a demand for peace, since prosperity can come only with the stoppage of the world armament race, and the introduction of economic stability. As a recipe for the healing of "world worry," he proposes this: "Let us freely exchange the national wealth each country can produce for the national wealth of other countries, and let us provide the capital and credit necessary to enable nations to develop their natural wealth." He wouldn't upset the status quo, but he would upset the status quarrelsome by supplanting bullets with bread.

New State of War in Brazil: Campaign for Election Is On: Vargas Charges Red Plots

Those Who Scoff at the Charge of Communist Plotting Declare Such Agitation Helps the Integralista (Fascist) Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 13—The sudden proclamation on Oct. 1 of a "state of war" by the Brazilian Congress on recommendation of President Vargas, to last for three months which will include the weeks of campaigning prior to the national election of Jan. 3, has been followed by the most pointed debate as to the reasons for martial law at this time.

President Vargas gave as his reason for the proclamation, the alleged discovery by the intelligence sections of the Brazilian Army of a communist plot to overthrow the Brazilian Government. Popular opinion was prepared for this move by a meeting of generals and admirals with the ministers of war and navy in the federal capital and from which were issued announcements to the press regarding the alleged discoveries of the plans of the Russian Comintern. Furthermore, Gen. Francisco José Pinto of the President's Military House sent to the National Department of Propaganda, which broadcasts over all the stations of the nation from 6:45 to 7:30 every evening, the text of the supposed instructions of the Comintern to its agents in Brazil to begin "useful and complete violence" and to inaugurate destructive activities, and even "attempts against the honor and dignity of Brazilian womanhood."

The report of these alleged discoveries has been variously interpreted. There are those, relying on the integrity of high military officials, who have urged that the army remain entirely neutral in regard to the coming election, and have recommended to their troops a high standard of patriotic activity, who believe that the discoveries are authentic and that there is actually a communistic plot against which the nation must defend itself.

On the other hand there are those who say "I told you so." In spite of the President's and the Minister of Justice's assurances that the proclamation of the state of war will not be allowed to interfere either with the presidential campaign now under way and the forthcoming election, they see in this move, at this time, a means of accomplishing one or more or several objectives.

One of these is to prolong the term of the President on the grounds that to swap horses in midstream is dangerous. Another is that, with full censorship anew, the Federal Government can influence the campaign so as to achieve certain results in the election. And another is that if a communist peril is again played up this will serve the interests of the Integralista Party which has claimed to be the strongest bulwark against communism. This party is the Bra-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Reich Extends Neutrality Plan To Netherlands

Pact of Nonaggression Is Similar to New Accord With the Belgians

Accepts Frontiers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13—Germany offers the Netherlands a unilateral assurance of non-aggression and integrity of territory, similar to the pact just signed with Belgium, it is declared here.

The proposal has been favorably received here because such a declaration would not compromise the Netherlands' traditional policy of strict neutrality which considers the Kingdom's territorial integrity as an inviolable axiom.

Acceptance of such a German unsolicited declaration would be certain, it is declared. It is emphasized, however, that this would involve no departure from the established policy which refuses to allow the question of territorial integrity to become an object for treaty negotiations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—A successful outcome of the negotiations between Belgium and Germany is announced in Brussels today. Belgium has accepted a unilateral declaration from Germany guaranteeing to respect the inviolability of Belgian territory.

Regarded With Satisfaction

The proceedings are regarded with satisfaction here. In the British view the resulting position differs in an important respect from the position of neutrality occupied by Belgium before the World War.

Belgium has deliberately maintained her duties under the League Covenant as is shown by Germany's reservation under which the guarantee of inviolability would not apply if Belgium took part in hostilities against the Reich or allowed the passage of armed forces moving to attack Germany.

As to the latter point there is important divergence of opinion concerning the circumstances under which League members could ask Belgium for right of passage. Some Belgians hold that it is a normal complement to the French and British declarations of April 26 last, releasing Belgium from her Locarno obligations.

Suddenly Revived

The Monitor learns that the question of a German declaration on Belgium had been in abeyance for weeks and that it was suddenly revived at Berlin's suggestion just a few days ago. There is much speculation as to whether it is meant to be a hint from Germany that if there is trouble with Italy, Germany means to stand aside. Or possibly, it is thought, it is a warning that Germany having safeguarded herself to some extent against attack through Belgium means to take action in Central Europe if France acts too forcibly against Italy in the Mediterranean.

On the whole the probabilities seem in favor of the first explanation but it is evidently necessary for France and Britain to investigate the true inwardness of the German declaration on Belgium's inviolability. Germany's attitude in the Non-Intervention Committee is expected to clarify the situation.

Duce Wins Point In Dispute Over Action in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—After darkly threatening Premier Mussolini with all sorts of dire and mysterious happenings if "volunteers" were not immediately withdrawn from Spain, France and Britain have decided that discretion is the better part of diplomatic valor and that it is wisest to adopt the Duce's suggestion that the International Non-Intervention Committee is the proper body to deal with this question.

The Committee, it is stated, will accordingly meet this week, and at any rate go through the motion of seeking a solution of the volunteer issue which has been before it in one form or other ever since July, 1936.

It is emphasized in Downing Street, however, that this step is only taken in order not to give Signor Mussolini any pretext for saying that France and Britain were not acting according to the rules. There is to be, moreover, a definite time limit for an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign nationals. If this limit is overpassed, so says Downing Street, there is to be drastic action of an unspecified nature.

The situation is thus, for the moment, at any rate, back where it was before France and Britain went hand in hand to tell Premier Mussolini they must have three-power talks with a view to an immediate settlement of the volunteer issue. Now they are going to say exactly the same to the whole non-intervention committee.

The reasons advanced for this change of tactics are numerous and wholly unofficial. Some declare that there is a difference of opinion between France and Britain. Some think it is merely a case of wanting to observe proper formalities.

World Trade Held Key to Prosperity At Bank Meeting

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 13—A call for a revival of international trade as the key to world prosperity and peace was made today by Eliot Wadsworth, of Boston, former assistant secretary of the treasury, before the 63rd annual convention of the American Bankers Association.

Assailing proposals for economic isolation of this country as "unthinkable," Mr. Wadsworth—running counter to the traditional New England Republican stand despite his own high place in G. O. P. councils—lauded the work of Secretary of State Cordell Hull in promoting world trade through reciprocal agreements.

"For economic reasons, we cannot withdraw ourselves from the world," he told 3000 bankers at the second general session of their convention in the Majestic Theater, Boston.

World Co-operation Urged

"For the safety of civilization, we must co-operate to open the doors of international trade and do our share in the distribution of national necessities."

Praise of the reciprocal trade agreements of the New Deal by this Republican speaker was followed by a general indictment of New Deal policies by a man of Democratic lineage, Henning W. Prentis Jr., president of the Armstrong Cork Company of Lancaster, Penna.

He assailed the growing dependence of many Americans on cash handouts from the Government and the tendency to look to the "medicine men" at Washington to solve everything by "uttering the proper

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Congressmen to Collect 20 Cents Mile to Capital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The special session of Congress will permit members to collect mileage to and from Washington at the stipulated rate of 20 cents a mile. They will get the same remuneration for the regular 1938 session.

The special session probably will end just in time for the regular session to convene Jan. 3. Even those senators and representatives who do not go home for the holidays will be entitled to collect.

Saving Our Schools

Ninth of 52 Articles

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Even Drops of Water Counted By Gadgets at Chicago Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Dust collectors, devices to open restaurant doors automatically for customers, new machines to increase accuracy and efficiency in industry, and the latest developments in air conditioning and in power equipment were displayed by 153 exhibitors from 31 states at the Chicago Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering here recently.

Much is being done to make industrial working conditions cleaner and safer, according to officials displaying plant maintenance equipment. Dust elimination devices are being installed in factories, it is found. It is estimated that 600 tons of dust a day are being removed in the Chicago industrial area through the operation of almost 10,000 dust collecting machines, according to John M. Kane, engineer in charge of one of the air filter and dust collector exhibits.

Counting machines are multiplying for the use of innumerable types of computations in commercial offices, factories, and mills, it was learned at one of the displays where all types of shiny little devices were in operation clicking up higher and higher numbers—counting drops of water, telephone calls, threads in cloth, yards on spools, as well as computing various operations in farm machinery, traffic surveys, vending machines, and other mechanical equipment.

One intricate little device clicked up 1000 counts a minute. A predetermined counter was exhibited which can be set in advance for the number of newspapers to be counted. When the number is reached, the machine rings a bell and stops.

In textile mills in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Maine, employees now work by the "pick and not by the yard," it was said. The counting devices used demonstrated how the picks are counted, a "pick" being one trip of the bobbin across the loom and back again. By adding the picks instead of measuring the yardage, it is declared, more accuracy is attained.

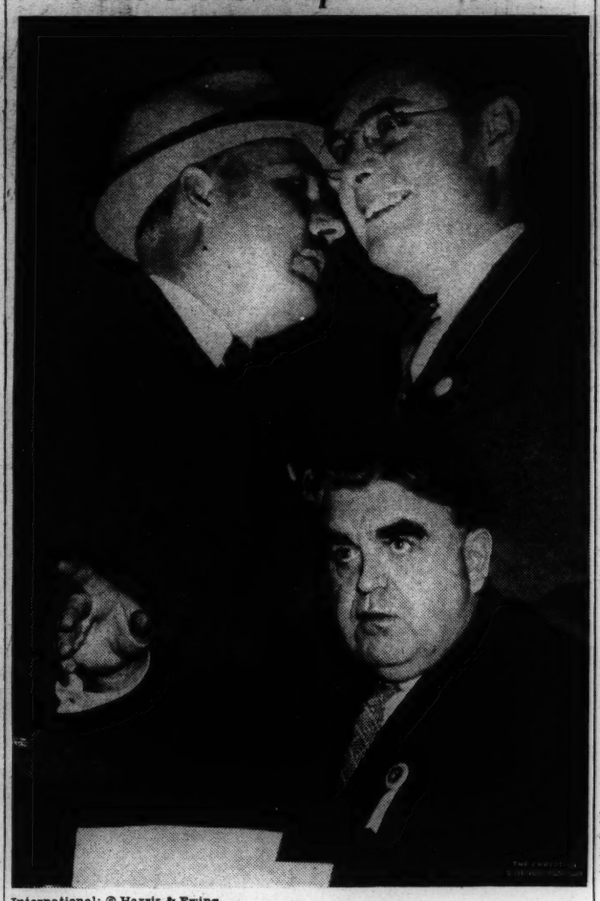
Visitors who had leaned over a dormant drinking fountain only to have it bubble up because of its photo-electric cell, understood the mechanism of a new counting machine which employs this cell. As moving objects pass along they one by one cause circuits to be closed and this registers the counts on a device opposite. With the photo-electric cell method, restaurant doors are now being opened and the number of people going into movie theaters is being counted, it was explained.

Counting drops of water is accomplished when each drop falls between the ends of steel rods, thereby touching both rods, closing the electric current and, at the same time, registering a count on the little device opposite.

In the insulation section of the exhibit, a new asphalt rock block was displayed for building purposes. The new block is described as water resistant and having high insulation qualities.

A 100 per cent increase in commercial and industrial air-conditioning in the year 1937 over 1936 was reported.

The C. I. O. Maps Its Course



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Unity or Discord for Labor?

Above—John Owens, Left, President of the United Mine Workers of Ohio, and Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, Talk Things Over at the C. I. O. Conference at Atlantic City, N. J. Below—John L. Lewis, Head of the Committee for Industrial Organization

Split in Labor Ranks Widens Despite New Plan for Peace

Lewis Group to Push Campaign in Mass Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13—The Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, prepared today to continue its unionizing campaign throughout American industry, after the American Federation of Labor had refused its offer of peace.

The Lewis leaders held strong hope that their offer of reunion for a combined American labor movement would strike deeply into the American Federation of Labor rank and file, even though the federation's alleged "labor hierarchy" remained aloof. They stressed their own claim of 3,800,000 members, achieved in two years, as against one of their reports declaring the federation had lost 300,000 members in a year, and referred to figures showing "an overwhelming preference on the part of American wage-earners for the industrial form of unionism."

The vote was unanimous yesterday on a resolution inviting a committee of 100 from the federation to meet 100 spokesmen from the C. I. O. in conference, and when Mr. Lewis called for the vote he was bidding directly to the federation ranks.

One Ideal for Workers

"I believe this will receive the endorsement of the lay members of the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L." he said. "Out in the communities there is no difference between the members of the C. I. O. and those of the A. F. of L. They both want increased living standards, higher social status, more political freedom and greater opportunity. They cling to the same ideals."

The one implied qualification to the committee's reunion offer was in the preamble of the resolution. This was a statement that "the organization of all workers is essential to the protection of any labor organization."

"The C. I. O. has proved in two years that its basic policies are essential for the organization of labor." it declared. "Any compromise of its principles would compromise the very existence of organized labor.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

U. S. Legionnaires Chat With King At Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—One hundred and fifty American Legionnaires and their wives were received informally at Buckingham Palace yesterday by the King and Queen who had just arrived back from a 10 weeks holiday in Scotland.

The Legionnaires and their wives were escorted from the grand entrance through the picture galleries to one of the state drawing rooms where each was presented to the King and Queen by Daniel Doherty, National Commander of the Legion.

After receiving the guests the royal couple walked about the drawing room, chatting informally with the Legionnaires.

"This brings America very near me," said the Queen during a conversation with a group; all of whom had Scottish ancestry.

Mr. Doherty said the whole party was impressed by the democratic ways of the King and Queen.

"They made us feel they were really pleased to meet us," he said. "The King asked a lot of questions about conditions and problems in America and seemed to know a great deal about what is going on in the United States."

A. F. of L. Leaders Reject C. I. O. Proposal For Harmony Move

DENVER, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor convention voted unanimously today to join British labor in a boycott on Japanese goods.

Earlier John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department, demanded the removal of three National Labor Relations Board officials for what he said was their activity in behalf of the C. I. O.

They are regional directors Mrs. Elinore Herrick of New York, Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter of San Francisco and Dr. A. Howard Myers of Boston. All three, Mr. Frey said, "were trying to build up the membership of the C. I. O." at the A. F. of L.'s expense.

The resolutions committee of the convention meanwhile called on the A. F. of L. to seek an end to "usurped authority now being exercised" by the National Labor Relations Board in adjustment of labor disputes.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 13—Each side in the A. F. of L.—C. I. O. split is offering peace on its own terms to the other, and the result is that despite the flurry of superficial peace talk, both wings of the labor movement seem farther apart today than ever.

On the basic difference of industrial unionism, neither faction is showing any sign of compromise.

These conclusions of virtually all shades of opinion among labor lead-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

President to Push New Deal Bills In Special Congress

Fireside Chat Indicates Co-operation With 9 Powers for Peace

Better Balance In Living Is Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Having summoned a special session of Congress for Nov. 15 and outlined four major legislative tasks, President Roosevelt in his fireside talk last night proceeded to supplement his Chicago foreign affairs speech with these important additions:

First, he pointed out that the immediate aim of American diplomacy—through the Nine-Power Conference—is to work out a peaceful solution between Japan and China, and not—he implied—to embark at once on any risky policy of embargoes and quarantines.

Second, he appealed for public confidence in his conduct of foreign relations, based on this statement:

"Remember that from 1913 to 1921 I was fairly close to world events, and in that period, while I learned much of what to do, I also learned much of what not to do."

The President's remarks drew forth immediate and diverse interpretations. Some felt his reference to a peaceful settlement between Japan and China had so altered the emphasis of the Chicago speech as to nullify the "new American foreign policy" so boldly written about last week. Others pointed to the President's repetition of the final eloquent words of his Chicago speech, as peroration of last night's talk: "America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore America actively engages in the search for peace." This, they inferred, dedicated the Administration anew to a positive policy.

Some See Recession

But in general the diplomatic and State Department viewpoint was that the President had drawn back from the sanctionist implications read into his Chicago speech.

As against these conclusions it is evident that President Roosevelt was asking for a free hand from public opinion, when he referred to his past experience, and there would be no point in getting a free hand if he did not intend to use it.

However, in whatever direction American foreign policy may now evolve, it is clear that last night's talk from beginning to end was couched in conciliatory vein.

The arguments for the special session and the expositions of needed legislation were non-inflammatory. There was no crusading zeal about the speech, least of all the delivery. It was the first major Roosevelt spech given in what can fairly be described as a monotone.

In short, the speech struck some observers as a conciliatory appeal, partly to the forces which are operating the stock market, partly to the coming Congress. In effect, it may have been an attempt to evoke the mis-begotten "era of good feeling" that followed the presidential election.

Must Reach Out for Peace

Nowhere was the President concrete about the bills he will press and support when the special session meets. On the crucial point of whether crop control legislation is to be compulsory or not, he was entirely silent.

Despite the widespread impression that the foreign affairs passages marked a recession from the Chi-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

Roosevelt speech text: Page 17.

Wages-Hours, Farm and Anti-Lynching Bills High on List

Strong Pressure Will Be Exerted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Congress will meet six weeks ahead of its normal time of convening, following the President's call for a special session, Nov. 15 to pick up the tangled legislative threads where they were dropped on that sultry Saturday afternoon, Aug. 21, when a demoralized session adjourned.

Mr. Roosevelt has made it perfectly plain that he intends to bring the rebellious congressmen back immediately to the tasks they balked at last summer, and that he will exert the full weight of his influence, freshly exemplified by his political tour across the continent, to push them into effect.

Congress will meet, however, under different circumstances from last August. Times have changed vastly in two months. Mr. Roosevelt has made a speech at Chicago looking to a role for America in world affairs; there has been the revelation of Mr. Justice Black's former membership in the Ku Klux Klan; there have been too, announcement of bumper crops in cotton, corn and wheat, which have sent prices tumbling downward.

The stock market, for reasons unknown, has gone into a tailspin; the murky European situation has not lightened; and Mr. Roosevelt's political prestige has been enhanced at least among perspicacious politicians by his apparent continued hold on the masses. All these diverse influences will play their part in the special session.

Unusual in One Way

The new session is unique in one particular. It has pledged its time largely in advance. The Senate has agreed to make new farm legislation the first order of business. Not only that, but it has pledged itself to make the anti-lynching bill, already through the House, the second order of business.

In the House, the preliminary order of business is similarly indicated. There will be farm relief, and simultaneously the Administration battle to bring the controversial wages and hours bill out of the Rules Committee, where it was blocked last session by a coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

Congress will meet in a mood conditioned by the political situation. The forthcoming term will be the preliminary to a national election a year from now in which all House members and a third of the Senate will stand for re-election.

Normally, in such periods the legislative fruit is small. This is one reason Mr. Roosevelt has hurried things up; he wants the earlier six weeks devoted to getting big bills out of the way, or advanced, to make up for the inevitable multiplicity of campaign speeches which will fill the last months of the term. Adjournment in May to permit congressmen to get back home to constituencies is one avowed purpose of the early call this autumn.

Will Pick Up Old Threads

Congress will pick up things exactly where it dropped them last summer, without the need of new organization. Forecasts of what will occur are obscure, but most observers see passage of the wages and hours bill, some sort of farm legislation, and the anti-lynching bill. Outside of that there is uncertainty. The political weather forecast would be "foggy with storm warnings of considerable intensity scattered over the country, and a current of warm air moving on Washington." With international affairs prominent, and the Black case still in the public eye, the new Congress promises to be one of the most voluble in years.

It is doubtful how much advantage will be gained by the six weeks' earlier opening. The immediate problem is the farm bill, and Mr. Roosevelt said last night, "We intend this winter to find a way to prevent 4½-cent cotton, 9-cent corn and 30-cent wheat—with all the disaster these prices mean for all of us—from ever coming back again."

How Situation Looks

Antitrust law revision emerges for the first time after Mr. Roosevelt's speech last night as one of the big new issues of the New Deal. Long recognized as needing revision and similarly as one of the biggest problems before the country, little has developed on the subject save speeches from Justice Department officials deploring the inadequacy of present laws, and the hopelessness of attempting to enforce them under recent court decisions.

Summarizing the situation in Congress as it looks from here, Mr. Roosevelt will have the same tremendous paper majorities that he has universally had in the past, but must seek to implement them with regard to totally new conditions.

He will be aided this year by the apparent dropping of the court reorganization scheme which brought defeat and demoralization to the last session.

He will be handicapped by the hang-over bitterness which that fight engendered; by the Black controversy which grew out of it, and by the natural independence that comes to a congressman just prior to election.

What a Day!

Putting On the Level

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—A putter level is Bart Milatzo's contribution to the golfer who has been missing those easy shots.

Mr. Milatzo got tired of watching his putts curve gently away from the cup after lining up carefully, so he purchased a carpenter's bubble level and had it inserted in the shaft of his putter.

Now, said Mr. Milatzo, he places his putter along the projected path of the ball and gets a pretty good idea how to play the slope of the green.

Signals Mixed!

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—When an army pilot in the cockpit waves his hand it means but one thing to Private Frank Strozier—dangerous engine trouble.

So, when Major L. A. Dayton waved, Private Strozier parachuted to earth near here. He was not missed until Major Dayton landed at Valparaiso, Fla. He telephoned to the army field here to find out what happened to his passenger. When Private Strozier explained the major told him why he waved.

"I was cold. I wanted you to close the cockpit, not empty it."

Their First $1,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — "Step right up, ladies and gents! grab hold of this million dollars! feel it, hold it in your hands for only one dime—the tenth part of a dollar!"

That's the kind of concession a group of San Franciscans want to operate at the 1938 Golden Gate Exposition. It proposes cashing in on the fact few persons have seen $1,000,000 and the hope that enough would pay a dime to boast they had.

Money Scarcity

WASHINGTON (AP) — Two-dollar bills are getting scarcer. These notes in the hands of the public totaled $33,000,000 on Aug. 31, compared with $41,000,000 in August, 1936, and $62,000,000 in August, 1929.

Treasury officials said they did not know why the circulation of these notes has dropped, unless it is superstition.

What's Irishism? A Grade of 440 In Possible 400

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Eamon de Valera's Government is unconsciously producing Irishisms in its campaign to revive the Irish language.

Results of examinations for school-leaving certificates just published here by the Department of Education show that Thomas S. Ryan of Sligo earned 432 marks out of a maximum of 400 in Greek. No fewer than four pupils had 440 out of 400 for their Latin papers.

It seems like a schoolboy's dream. Actually the explanation is that the Government is so anxious to have examination papers answered in the native tongue, instead of in English, that up to 10 per cent more in marks than the ordinary maximum is offered for this purpose.

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Textile Invasion By Japan Gaining In South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—If Japan continues her present rate of progress, trading figures at the end of this year will reveal that once again she has become a serious competitor for the South American cotton textile market.

In Argentina and Chile, especially, Japanese imports have shown a steady increase, and preliminary estimates agree that the showing for the total market south of Panama may be considerably better than 1933, when the strength of Japanese competition was first brought home in spectacular form to the United States, Great Britain and Germany—and to national manufacturers themselves.

In Argentina, British importers believe Japan has developed into a more serious competitor than Italy, who, it had been feared, would concentrate considerable attention on this market after the sanctions episode. Italian competition has increased, but it has not been so vigorous as expected. Japan, however, has encouraged more buying from Argentina of raw materials on the assumption, which has proved correct, that she would be able to make more sales. The visit of another commercial mission has been announced and it is believed that an effort will be made to obtain exchange concessions, in which case competition will be intensified. The balance of trade continues in Argentina's favor.

Increased buying seems to be the guiding principle of Japanese commercial policy throughout the southern market, in the hope of finally extinguishing the furor created by previous dumping, but, as the balance of trade continues to improve in favor of South America, it cannot be expected that Japan will remain passive. Facilities for more exports are bound to be demanded.

The development of Chilean-Japanese trade is reflected in the recent return of a special economic mission to Tokyo, composed of prominent Chilean industrialists and financiers. The results of this are already seen in the commencement of a Chilean study of proposed reduction in duties on certain classes of cotton fabrics in which Japan is interested. A similar study is being made with a view to benefiting Japanese natural silk imports.

Japanese policy towards Chile has been similar to that followed in Argentina—extension of purchases. The Chilean trade mission obtained a promise of increased Japanese purchases of minerals such as nitrate, lead, manganese, asbestos, kieselguhr and borax. An effort is also to be made to associate Japanese and Chilean capital in the exploitation of iron mines and the smelting of iron and copper in Chile.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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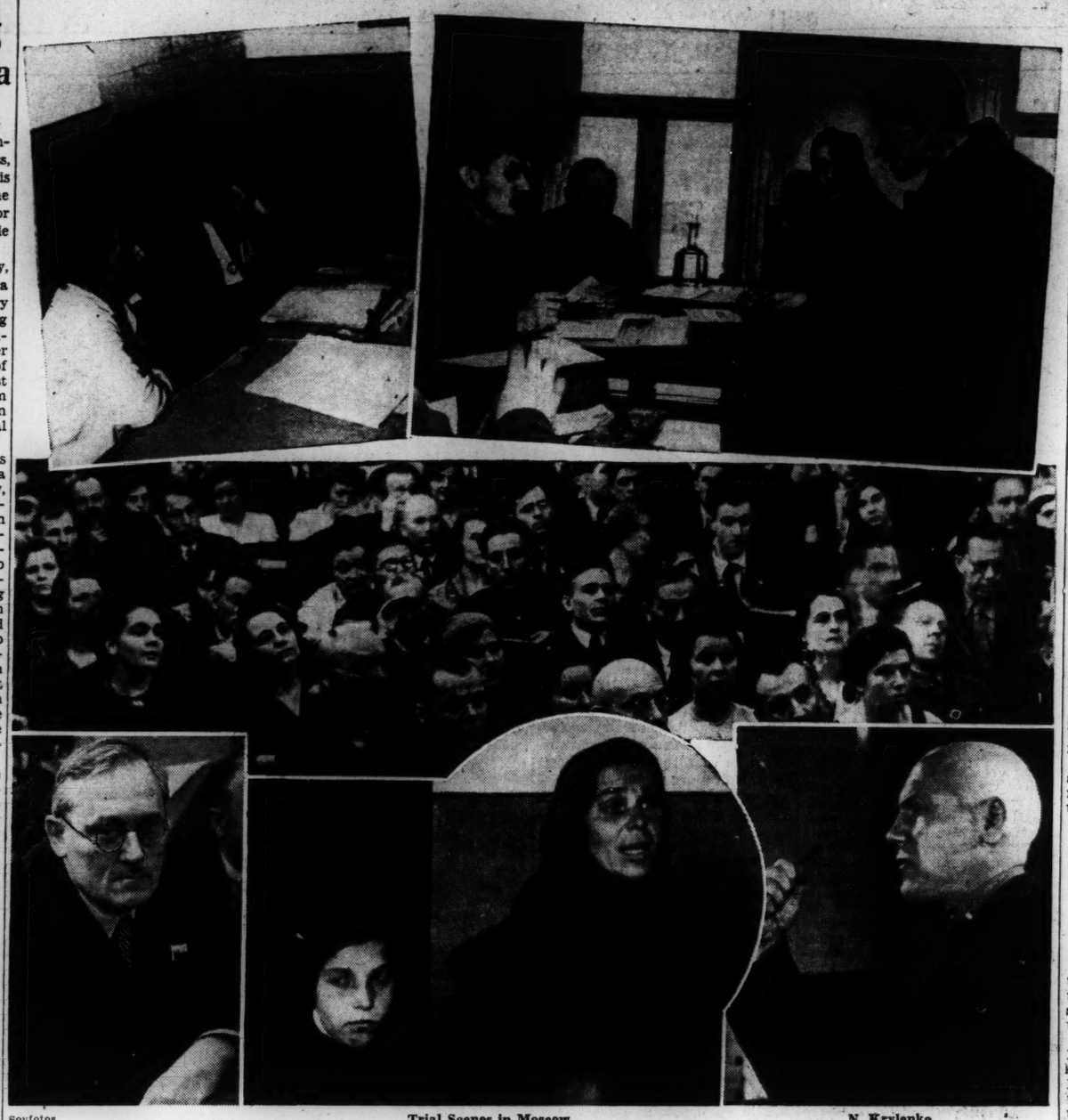
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Soviet Law Written on Russian Faces



Sovfotos

A. Vishinsky
State Prosecutor

N. Krylenko
Commissar of Justice

Trial Scenes in Moscow
Upper Left—In a People's Court, the Judges' Table. Upper Right—Judge and Assistant Judge, at Left Side of Table, Hear Defendant, Standing, While a Prosecuting Witness Remains at Back. Middle—Semenchuk-Startseff Case; Listeners in Courtroom Hear Proceedings on Murder Charge. Below—People's Court in Moscow; Wife's Mother Testifies in Alimony Case

Soviet Justice and Law

Among the many serious controversies which now embroil the Soviet nation, one of the most vital, if not one of the most spectacular, has been that in connection with Soviet conceptions and practice of justice and law. This controversy only ended after some of the most prominent Communist jurists had been thrown into prison. The resulting changes now taking place in the civil and criminal codes—changes which affect the lives of all Soviet citizens—will be described by the Monitor's Staff Correspondent in Moscow in a series of four articles, of which this is the first.

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A new era in the realm of Soviet law and justice definitely began this summer, after the imprisonment of a considerable group of Soviet jurists, headed by Dr. A. Pashukanis, recognized for 13 years as the foremost exponent of Soviet jurisprudence.

Joseph Stalin himself intervened last spring to settle a prolonged controversy among Soviet jurists, between Dr. Pashukanis and his associates on the one hand, and a group headed by Prof. N. Yudin and A. Vishinsky, State Prosecutor, on the other. A few weeks after Mr. Stalin had denounced Dr. Pashukanis' theories, the eminent jurist and his associates were imprisoned as "public enemies," and their victorious opponents began to suppress their textbooks and to draft new civil and criminal codes which eliminate their conceptions.

Theory of Punishment

The erroneous Pashukansis theories, as summarized in "Socialist Law," journal of the State Prosecutor's office, are as follows:

1. The state, law and morals are concepts and attributes of bourgeois society, incompatible with socialist forms.

2. Law of all kinds reflects relationships between owners of property, and is primarily intended to regulate such relationships.

3. State and law therefore begin to wither away from the moment a proletarian dictatorship is established.

The downfall of Dr. Pashukanis weakened the prestige of N. Krylenko, Commissar of Justice, who had consistently supported Dr. Pashukanis' theories, and had approved a criminal code worked out by Dr. Pashukanis in 1930. After Mr. Stalin intervened, Mr. Krylenko hastened to repudiate his former connections, and publicly admitted his "sins."

Dr. Pashukanis, said Mr. Krylenko, through his "monopoly" of the Institute of Construction and Law, had exercised so profound an influence that "today there is not a single legal author who is not forced to confess that he committed an error in some respect or other."

Mr. Krylenko confessed that Dr. Pashukanis had led him astray in several important respects, He had accepted the theory that punishments should be indeterminate, depending upon reformation of the prisoner or political expediency; forgetting that punishment should be chiefly deterrent. He had blindly accepted Dr. Pashukanis' theory that "if law is a bourgeois relic, it can only be a makeshift in the Soviet state; it should therefore be kept flexible and vague in order not to become a fetish."

Mr. Krylenko admitted his mistake in approving Dr. Pashukanis' criminal code in 1930, which provided only an "approximate" list of crimes; proposing that a person could be condemned even though his act was not covered by exact provisions of the law. He is now convinced, Mr. Krylenko said, that it is necessary to insist upon definite formulation of crimes in the criminal code. He concluded:

"I regard as a dangerous mistake the statement that our law has never been in any way similar to bourgeois law."

Laws Made Public

By thus publicly confessing his "sins," Mr. Krylenko managed to keep his position, although with diminished prestige. The State Prosecutor, A. Vishinsky, has superseded Mr. Krylenko in official favor, and Professor Yudin has taken Dr. Pashukanis' place as the favored legal theorist. Mr. Vishinsky has recently publicly denounced several of Mr. Krylenko's rulings, and the latter has meekly submitted.

The new codes being drafted, according to Soviet law journals, will "stabilize" Soviet law, replacing previous "flexible" codes by precise formulations of crimes and punishments. In the past, some Soviet laws have not been published; it has never been explained how citizens could know whether or not they were breaking an unpublished law.

The journal, "Soviet Justice," recently declared that the Russian Soviet Republic has 12,500 published laws, covering 19,000 printed pages, and that some laws have been amended 90 times. The journal added that 4115 published and unpublished federal laws were passed in 1935 alone. It was admitted that the keenest lawyers find it almost impossible to determine the law. The new codes are intended to bring some order out of this chaos.

New Bridge Seen As Tying Germany And Scandinavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—On the occasion of the recent opening by King Christian of Denmark of the new £2,000,000 Storström bridge, connecting Seeland with the islands of Laaland and Falster, Dr. Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this marked much more than a step ahead in the transportation system facilitating traffic between Scandinavia and Germany.

"It is not so much that nearly an hour can now be saved in travel between Denmark and her southern neighbor," Dr. Munch said. "To me it is a great thing that such intercommunication brings the peoples closer and closer. It was the same with the Little Belt bridge, which brought England closer to us across the water dividing Jutland and Funen."

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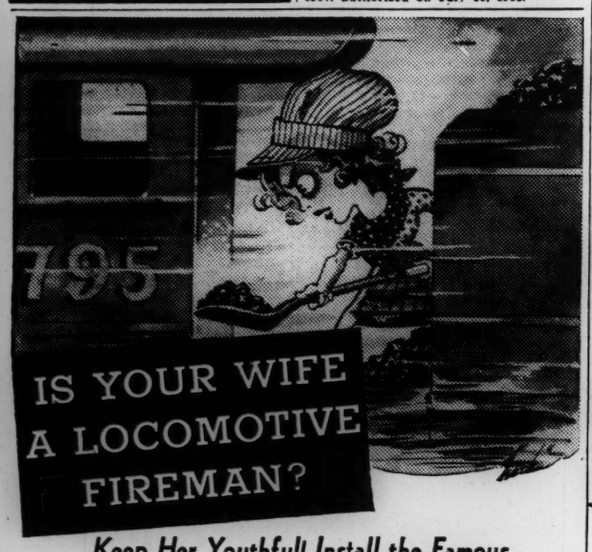

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Stalin Selected First Nominee For New Legislature

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP)—Joseph Stalin yesterday was announced as first nominee for a seat in Russia's new nation-wide legislature—a two-chambered Supreme Soviet—to be elected Dec. 12.

With him to share first election honors was nominated Nicolai Yezhoff, chief of the Russian political police, which has been responsible for exposure of Trotzkyists and other anti-Stalin "wreckers" to firing squads.

Mr. Yezhoff, who stood out as key figure of the Russian purge, was placed in nomination by the political bureau of the Communist party, its principal executive organ, headed by Mr. Stalin himself.

Mr. Stalin's candidacy refuted reports that he might prefer to remain a power behind the scenes and not run for office in Russia's first direct secret balloting for a national legislative body, an election to be carried out under the new Soviet constitution granting universal suffrage.

Nominations for the December elections may be made only by workers' organizations or the party. They must be completed by Nov. 1.

The Soviet of the Union will have 569 members, elected on the basis of population; the Soviet of Nationalities will have 574, elected on a geographical basis.

The campaign for a full vote of nearly 100,000,000 electors is now under way, and the first posters have appeared, urging everybody to vote.

Women are represented by a collective farmer and a factory worker.

Budapest Boys' Pennies Build Swimming Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Pennies saved up by members of the sports club of the Saint Laszlo secondary school for boys here have served to build the first school swimming pool in Budapest. Other schools intend to follow this example.

Up until now every schoolboy in Budapest has had to learn swimming in the Municipal pool.

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Paris Peace Congress Backs United Drive on Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A program of measures to make international action against aggressors effective has been submitted to the French Government following the First French Congress of the World Peace Campaign.

More than a third of the total population of France is estimated to have been represented at the recent conference in Paris where 1500 delegates of war veterans, labor unions, co-operative associations, peasant organizations, political parties and peace groups drew up a manifesto for the enforcement of peace.

Support for the Republican Government of Spain, assistance for China, the redistribution of raw materials only in connection with the limitation and reduction of armaments, were among the principal points of the peace program voted unanimously at the congress.

Resolution by Peasants

One of the most remarkable features of the gathering was the presence of large numbers of delegates representing the peasant farmers and farm laborers of France. This is the first time that the French peasants have played an active role in the elaboration of a peace program. The peasants submitted to the congress a special resolution which concluded "It is only by economic peace that the world will be able to attain to permanent and righteous peace." It was decided that a special meeting of representatives of the peasant groups would be held later this year to set up an effective organization for supporting peace based on collective security through mutual assistance.

The congress approved the Nyon anti-piracy agreement as the best recent example of effective international action against aggression. It sent messages to the Governments involved congratulating them on the measures taken to repress piracy in the Mediterranean and recommended the extension and development of co-operative action of that sort to other cases of undeclared war.

Civilian Bombing Condemned

The Japanese invasion of China was vigorously condemned by the congress, particularly the bombardment of civil populations. An appeal was sent to the League of Nations to support the Chinese Government's claim for the application of Article XVII of the covenant against Japan.

Another message to the League requested the Council not to recognize the conquest of Ethiopia, and urged Geneva to take action to defend the Spanish people and legal Spanish Government against "aggression by foreign powers."

The resolution on raw materials declared that "each nation ought to be able to draw on the international collectivity for its normal means of existence," and accordingly favored a redistribution of raw materials but only on the three following conditions:

"1. The extension to all peoples of a higher status of living;

"2. Non-intervention in domestic life of the nations in any way either political, philosophical or economic;

"3. Simultaneous and controlled disarmament."

The seventh of November was set by the congress, in agreement with the French Government, as a National World Peace Campaign Day. Ceremonies and celebrations are to be held throughout France in support of the peace movement.

Lithuanians Held Akin to Basques; Folklore the Clue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Great interest is aroused here by a theory that the Basques, whose origin is still a European mystery, are akin to the Lithuanians and Latvians.

The theory is propounded by the Lithuanian savant and poet, Oskaras Milašius, counsellor of the Lithuanian Legation in Paris, in the Mercure de France. He contends that the Lithuanians come not from India but from Western Europe, and after a deep study of Lithuanian folklore, he is convinced that much of it is incomprehensible except in the light of Basque folklore.

For instance, the Lithuanian bad fairy "Laumé" has no parallel except in the Basque "Lamias," and the refrain "Dan, dan dalidan" which occurs frequently in Lithuanian folk-songs, is meaningless in Lithuanian, but in the Basque language has a definite meaning.

British Shipbreaking Shows Rapid Decrease

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The world's shipbreaking industry experienced a considerable decline during the second quarter of 1937, the tonnage for scrapping being only a little over one-half that in the first quarter, and a little less than a quarter compared with a year ago.

There were 99 vessels aggregating 97,000 tons, according to Lloyd's List, and of these 59 had a tonnage of less than 300, and 48 of them were trawlers.

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Heavy Increase In French Army Budget Sought

PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP)—An increase of nearly 20 per cent in the French army budget for 1938 was asked today by Edouard Daladier, Minister of National Defense.

The Minister, in a tentative combination of the ordinary and extraordinary budget submitted to Parliament for study, asked 12,900,000,000 francs (about $425,700,000) for next year, as compared with 10,900,000,000 francs (about $359,700,000) for 1937.

Nearly 10,000 men would be added to the land forces, which already number more than 650,000 in France and her colonies. This total includes mobile guards (militarized police).

The ordinary armaments budget, which will be covered by taxes, was listed as 7,373,000,000 francs (about $243,309,000).

The extraordinary budget, which will be covered by borrowing, amounts to 5,550,000,000 francs (about $183,150,000).

This year, the ordinary budget was 6,551,000,000 (about $216,161,000) and the extraordinary budget 4,413,000,000 (about $145,629,000).

Figures for this year were fixed while the franc was valued at approximately 21.50 to the dollar. The franc is just under 30 to the dollar now, although it is believed the new budget figures were set up before the franc's last drop and while it was approximately 26.5 to the dollar.

It is generally believed the minister will ask Parliament for further increases in those items which were affected by the franc's fall.

Honesty Returns High Dividends To Jobless Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COATBRIDGE, Scot. — John Hardie, unemployed shipyard worker, and now known as "Honest John" has had his reward. More than six months ago he found a sum of money lying in the street. He promptly delivered it to the police station and then disappeared.

The owner left £1 reward, and when appreciative folk heard of John's honesty other sums came in, until there was a sum of £9 10s. waiting for him.

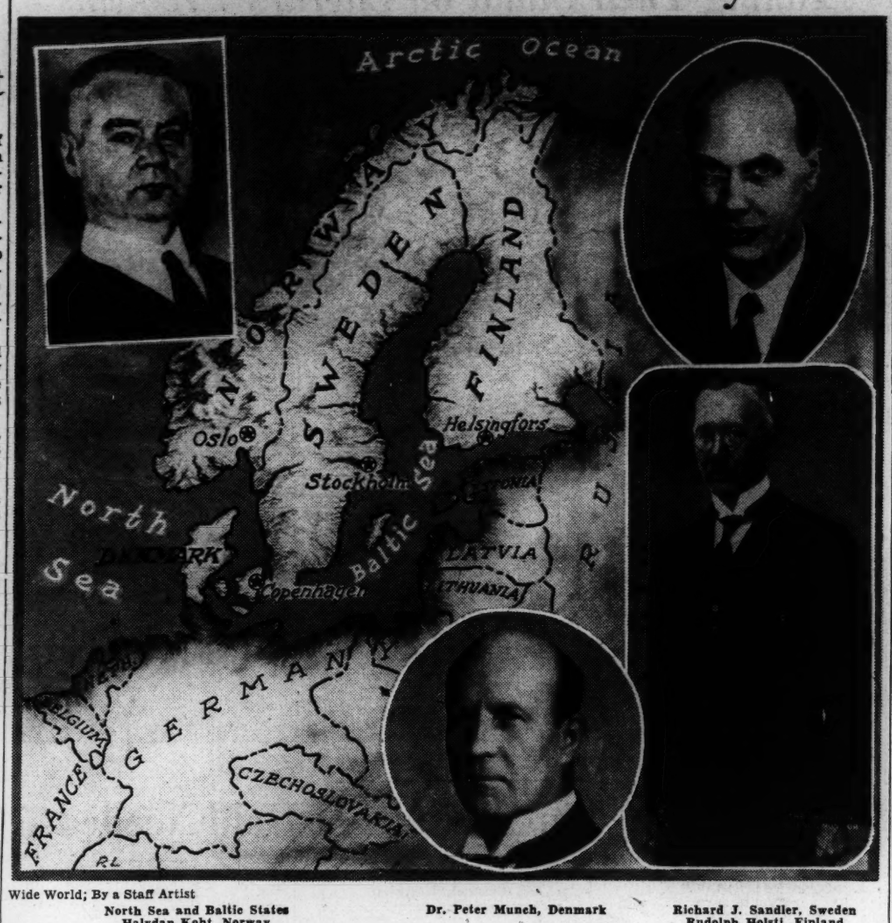
But John could not be found, until one day he walked into the station to see if the original sum had been claimed. When he found that what seemed a fortune to him was there for the taking, John was quite overcome. He had been looking for work as far south as Southampton.

Reference to Mussolini Barred in London Play

LONDON, Oct 13 (AP)—The delicate European situation yesterday caused changes in the already once delayed play, "Patriotism Limited." The Lord Chamberlain consented to production of the play only on condition none of the characters be made up to resemble Premier Mussolini of Italy.

The play, an exposé of world rearmament, was originally banned from the air last February by the British Broadcasting Company for fear it might be mistaken for a criticism of Great Britain's rearmament program.

Scandinavia Guards Neutrality



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

North Sea and Baltic States
Halvdan Koht, Norway

Dr. Peter Munch, Denmark

Richard J. Sandler, Sweden
Rudolph Holsti, Finland

Foreign Ministers Confer on Mutual Interests

Co-operation of Scandinavians Curbed by Armaments Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Following the September meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, a statement was issued that collaboration between the Scandinavian countries was proceeding satisfactorily with regard to such questions as revising rules of neutrality and obtaining supplies of necessities in exceptional circumstances. But it is known that a big difficulty has arisen in connection with rearmament.

Norway, Sweden and Finland have been forced to the conclusion that for the sake of maintaining their neutrality in Europe they must rearm. Denmark, on the other hand, has not only refused to embark on any large scale increases in her fighting forces but her Prime Minister, Herr Thorwald Stauning, has denounced Scandinavian military co-operation.

His pacifist speeches have somewhat alarmed opinion in the rest of Scandinavia. He contends that Denmark must show the world a changed attitude; that she should no longer look at her neighbors as powers that threaten her peace. He says he believes that a more secure peace policy can be built up which will give the people greater confidence. Moreover, Herr Stauning is of the opinion that with Denmark striving after a higher standard of living she cannot afford to spend more on armaments.

Neuerality remains the objective of Scandinavia despite the divergence of opinion on how it should be ensured. During the World War Scandinavian neutrality was maintained because it suited the Central Powers and the Allies. But the strategic importance of Scandinavia is said now to have been changed by the development of aircraft.

Trade Interests Guarded

Denmark is most open to attack and Germany is regarded as her potential enemy. But Herr Stauning has preferred to encourage a rapprochement with Germany which suits his country economically, for Germany is Denmark's second best customer. On the other hand it cannot be denied that Swedish and Norwegian rearmament, even though intended to preserve neutrality, is directed partly against Germany. Therefore it is not surprising that co-operation on this question has broken down.

Meanwhile Swedish and Norwegian rearmament is going ahead apace, and in Finland it is well to the fore in the Government's program.

All these developments arouse great interest in Germany and the Soviet. Russia is the "traditional enemy" of the Scandinavians, but since the advent of the National Socialist régime in Germany that country has assumed a more menacing rôle in the eyes of the Scandinavian democracies.

Germany approves of Herr Stauning's denunciation of a Scandinavian military alliance and calls the Swedish social-democratic press to task for propaganda against Germany.

Russia Accuses Germans

The Soviet press frequently alludes to alleged German intrigues in Scandinavia, especially Finland. Germany is accused of plotting to annex Scandinavian territory in the event of war and to be planning a coup d'état in Finland.

Moscow papers raised a scare over a rumor that the Finnish Government had leased a stretch of the northern Finnish coast to Germany. It was said in Moscow that the purpose was the formation of a German naval base. Rumors are equally prone to come out of Berlin alleging Russian intrigues in northern Scandinavia.

There are important railways and mining areas in Arctic Scandinavia which the Norwegians, Swedes and Finns consider they must be able to defend.

It is thought in well-informed circles in London that, despite the difficulties preventing Denmark from seeing eye to eye with the other Scandinavian countries on the rearmament question, any suggestion of a serious upset in their policy of collaboration is unwarranted. It is felt that the determination of this bloc to maintain neutrality at all costs will enable them to overcome their differences.

China Reports Big Demand For 'Liberty Loan Bonds'

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13 (AP)—More than half of China's $150,000,000 "Liberty Loan bonds" to help finance the undeclared war with Japan had been subscribed Oct. 11.

Many of the bonds were paid for with materials and products of military value, including food, shoes, clothing and medicines. One dealer in skins bought bonds with a shipment of hides.

Chinese postmen throughout the country are making a house-to-house canvass for sales, while silversmiths are melting down ornaments and coins to boost the war fund.

Winnipeg to Build Wage-Earner Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A plan of home building for earners of moderate wages is to be started in Winnipeg shortly.

The Winnipeg Housing Company has been organized to finance the enterprise. It is proposed to build homes at an average cost of $3500 and sell them for $400 cash, with payments of $30 a month spread over a period of 20 years to cover repayment of principal, interest and taxes.

Winnipeg has had considerable experience in home building under municipal auspices. In 1919 a housing scheme under the direction of the civic government resulted in the erection of 712 homes in four years. The city has collected $1,000,000 in taxes on these homes since, and the Housing Commission which administered the scheme is in good financial condition. Under the 1919 plan, 6 and 7 per cent interest was paid on the outstanding principal, but under the new plan money has been obtained for only 5 per cent.

Australia's Rising Drink Bill Disclosed in Temperance Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Substantial increases in drink bills in every State are shown by the Australian temperance year book, a copy of which recently reached this city. The South Australian Alliance is placing the publication in influential quarters.

The Federal Statistician estimates that the Commonwealth bill for the year ended June 30, 1936, as, spirits, £5,483,605; beer, £12,960,321. These figures, however, do not include the cost of wine consumed and the estimated retail prices are lower than those used by state authorities.

The state drink bills for the last year available, as estimated by the various statisticians, are as follows:

New South Wales (1935), £12,800,000.

Victoria (1935-36), £7,493,347.

Queensland (1935-36), £3,355,798.

South Australia (1935-36), £2,186,530.

Western Australia (1935-36), £3,519,328.

Tasmania (1934-35), £642,384.

These figures make a total of £29,997,387, the amount per head of the population being £4. 8s. 6d. The Commonwealth Statistician estimated the quantity of spirits and beer consumed for 1935-36 as follows—spirits, 1,424,313 gallons, beer, 64,801,602 gallons. The estimated population of Australia at the end of June, 1936, was 6,775,360, the larger States—New South Wales and Victoria—having 2,665,487 and 1,846,844 persons respectively.

New British Ships for Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Plans for two new 20,000-ton liners for service between Australia, New Zealand and Canada have been submitted to the New Zealand Government by Finance Minister Walter Nash to insure that the accommodation of the passengers and crew will be in accordance with high standards. All other details, the Minister says, have been settled. The ships will be operated under control of a joint company in which the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand will take capital or provide support by means of subsidy.

Legislation to protect British shipping from foreign competition in the Pacific, and particularly between New Zealand and Australia was passed by the Dominion Parliament last year, with a provision to become operative on the authority of the Governor General. The law is not being enforced, and it is officially hoped that there will be no need to do so.

Finance Minister Nash has explained that this legislation was discussed with the British Government. "The conversations," he said, "centered round the position of British shipping in the Pacific and the restrictions placed upon it by America so far as the Hawaiian Islands were concerned." He hoped that a decision on the whole question would be reached in London within a reasonable time.

Coral Boring Test Ends in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.— Prof. H. C. Richards, chairman of the Great Barrier Reef Committee which undertook to bore down through the coral on Heron Island to ascertain the nature of the material underlying it, has reported that after having penetrated to a depth of 720 feet the work has been discontinued.

He said that 90 per cent of the results desired had been obtained and it was considered that further boring was undesirable. The major objective, delineation of the coraline material, had been achieved. One of the most interesting features was the close similarity of the nature and thickness of the coral and the underlying material with that at Michaelmas Bay 700 miles further north.

The committee regretted that it had not been able to reach the underlying old rock bed beneath the reef, but considered the heavy additional expenditure would not be justified.

Gift of $5,000,000 Offered to Oxford

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Lord Nuffield, Great Britain's "Henry Ford," yesterday offered $5,000,000 to Oxford University for the construction of a college of social studies.

The multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer at the same time offered a $500,000 site for the proposed college as well as $1,000,000 additional endowment for medical research at Oxford.

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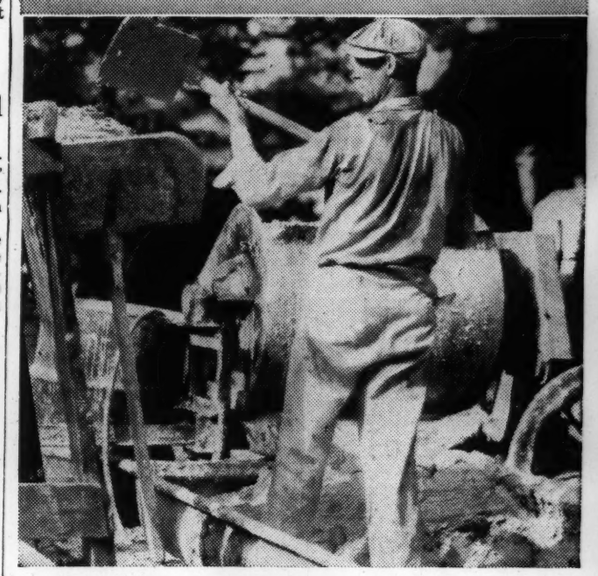

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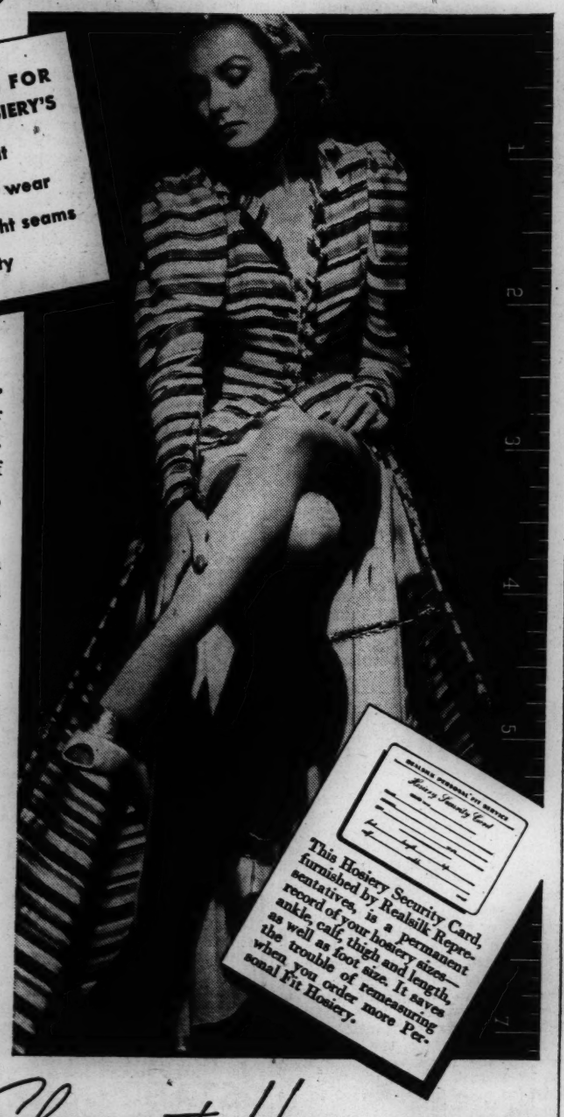
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Radio Equipment to Stay in Chicago Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Radio will continue to play a part in the education of Chicago public school children through a series of educational night radiocasts directed and planned by the Board of Education, according to the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. William F. Johnson.

This use of radio in the school curriculum is the outgrowth of the recent experiment in radio education conducted by the Board of Education while opening of the schools was delayed. Preliminary plans call for several early evening radiocasts of 15 minutes each, with time donated by the stations, calculated to interest parents and children in the third to eighth grade. The radiocasts, according to the announcement, will not duplicate the classroom work of the pupils but will contain a lesson in some dramatic form. Thus important events in history, in the world of science, literature, and other subjects, will be put on the air as dramatic episodes. The programs, school officials report, will offer an opportunity to teachers with dramatic ability to appear before the microphone as a full-time job. Dr. Johnson has already appointed an elementary school principal as supervisor of the school's radio council.

The recent experiment was offered in an effort to keep the pupils from falling behind in their studies during the closing. Daily schedules of the lessons listed according to grade and subjects appeared in the newspapers, accompanied by a list of the assignments based on that day's lessons. Pupils were advised in the press and by their radio teachers to fulfill these assignments based on that day's lesson. Most of the lesson periods ran 15 minutes of radio time.

The success or practicability of that experiment has been widely questioned, but school officials believe the radio an important force in education, and the program is thus being extended in a different form.

In commenting on the results of the radio school, Miss Minnie Fallon, assistant superintendent in charge of elementary schools, stated that despite the fact there were as yet no tabulations of tests available, school officials believed the experiment a success. Notebooks, themes, drawings, collections, and projects worked out by the pupils at home under the direction of their radio teachers and brought to school later were evidence, she pointed out, that the children did listen to the programs attentively. She stated she believed the greatest advantage of the programs, which she makes plain were merely a substitute for the regular school work, was that they centered the attention of the parents on the school work.

Future Growth Predicted

Dr. Johnson, in proposing the continued radio programs, stated:

"Now that the public is interested in our radio work, it seems too bad to take advantage of that interest by continuing broadcasts. This experimental work that we've been conducting here with the op-operation of the radio stations has attracted attention all over the country. It is inevitable that radio will some day play an important educational role and we have the opportunity to pioneer."

Critics of the Chicago school administration, however, point out that they believe the new plan is not without both political and commercial aspects. One group points to the possibility that the school board could use the radio as a likely tool to spread propaganda in its favor or to influence public sentiment in regard to the school situation. The possibility that payment of salaries, restoring of cuts in teacher's pay, budget increases and others matters of vital importance are likely to become important public issues in the near future are cited examples of the reason the school administration might desire control of the radio.

A possible bid by the commercial interests of the radio stations for regular "business" from the board of education in broadcasting these programs is also voiced by other skeptics. Radio stations, they point out, admittedly have certain periods of time during the day that are difficult to sell. It has also been suggested in some quarters that commercial sponsors be obtained to support the programs for stated intervals of time. This, however, is opposed by educational leaders, on the grounds that breakfast foods, soaps, cleaning fluids, and other commercial products do not mix with reading, writing and arithmetic.

Supplementary Agent

Nearly all interested in the question of education, however, admit that radio might well be used as a supplementary agent in music, dramatics, history, the fine arts, and other subjects which can be dramatized or "performed." Few, however, had much regard for the straight curriculum method as conducted during the recent experiment.

Many teachers, commenting on the results of the experiment, found that when schools opened it made little if any difference in beginning their teaching schedule. Classroom work for the most part began just where it would with the normal opening of school without assumption that the pupils had listened to the radio lessons. Reports on how many children listened and absorbed the radio lessons were scattered and varied, depending largely on the neighborhood, nationality, and general background of the children.

A majority of mothers, most of them from parent-teacher organizations or representative districts of the city, voiced general disapproval of the radio lessons. Many criticized the plan chiefly because the lessons were given so rapidly and so much was crowded into 15 minutes that the children could not keep up. One mother stated that she had to take notes in shorthand and transcribe them for the children afterward.

Children themselves were not generally critical of the idea of going to school by radio, but many admitted frankly that during nice weather since they didn't have to go to school they preferred to play out of doors.

Children on one side complained they couldn't ask questions, while the other rejoiced because "they couldn't be called on." Most of them found the lessons too dry and uninteresting as compared with other radio programs and entertainment competing for the same time on other stations.

Kermit Eby, executive secretary of the Chicago Teachers' Union, in a talk on the subject stated:

"Radio cannot perform the function of discussion. The pupils and teachers cannot share the intellectual give and take which the true learning process affords."

Taking Their Stand on Literary Problems

H. Armstrong Roberts — The Class in Reading Comes to Order

Higher Teaching Standards Held Needed

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools
(Ninth of 52 Articles)

If American schools, and hence the nation of tomorrow, are to improve, then the improvement logically must begin with the teacher. The capacity of the teachers of the country to stimulate thought and progress is far more than an academic matter. They are not only illuminating the record of the past, interpreting the present scene, but in increasing measure they are taking the lead in social and governmental improvement.

So it becomes more than a scholastic question to ask "If Mary Smith, teacher, has had only four more years of schooling than Mary Smith, her pupil—how can the teacher have a depth of pedagogical knowledge and wisdom on which to draw for her task?"

Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, says that "the teachers of this country are comparatively well educated."

He admits that some teachers have not even completed a four-year high school course and that many have had only one year of college education. Yet he points out that there are numbers with graduate degrees and says that "the teachers of this country are better educated than the majority of the citizens in the communities in which they work."

Responsibility on Public

The responsibility for the low grade of training, where it does exist, is put squarely up to the public. Many communities have believed that "anyone can teach." They have not made high requirements for certification and they are not willing to pay adequately for well-trained teachers.

The consequence has been that even up to a few years ago few persons deliberately chose teaching as a life work. Teaching was regarded primarily as a stepping stone to a career for men or a way station to matrimony for women. The result was that many persons, not particularly well qualified for their jobs started in the schools and remained there because nothing more attractive presented itself.

This does not mean that there have not been many competent, wise, self-sacrificing teachers in the history of American education. There have been plenty of them as grateful students are ready to acknowledge. But where the teaching was poor the fault often has been with the community, quite as much as with the teacher.

Standards Not High

Benjamin W. Frazier sums up the situation in the past in the recent national survey of teacher training prepared for the United States Office of Education. He points out that from 1889 to 1900 there were 415 colleges and universities. Of these 179 were for women. Most of them had pedagogical departments. But, he adds, the academic status of these normal departments was not high.

Mr. Frazier quotes from a report in that period made by Addis Walford to the bureau, "it may be said that an intelligent graduate of a thoroughly taught high school who had attentively read Compayre's History of Pedagogical Ideas, a book on methods and management and Scully's Psychology, for example, might graduate immediate and with honor from the great majority of the normal departments or teachers' courses of our colleges and universities."

In 1918 a commission of the National Education Association found that approximately one-half of the 600,000 teachers in the country had no more than four years' education beyond the eighth grade. The status of rural teachers was reported especially poor. A study of 165,442 rural teachers as late as 1929-1930 showed the median preparation to be only four years and seven months above graduation from elementary school.

Certification Safeguard

Certification was granted at first primarily to safeguard the schools against waste of public funds due to extreme inefficiency or lack of personal competency of prospective teachers to meet the demands of communities. Later, examinations were imposed to test elementary or secondary school attainments. Finally, the completion of a specified amount of college or normal school work was embodied in the requirements.

Conditions have improved considerably at the present time. Normal schools with one or two-year courses have become teachers' colleges and many progressive states have raised their certification requirements so that no recruits can enter the profession who have not had at least a bachelor's degree.

Two other factors have made marked contributions to the improvement. The oversupply of teachers seeking jobs makes those who seriously desire to enter the profession strive for higher grades, and the present feeling that teachers must be leaders not only in the classroom, but in the community, imposes greater demands on educators and causes them to take greater pride in meeting those demands.

All of this presupposes greater preparation than the old school curriculum called for and it is lifting the profession from being what one young person recently called "dowdy" to a high standing in the community.

It is causing teacher training institutions to raise their standards of admission. A diploma from a lower school and the price of tuition are no longer sufficient to gain entrance to good training schools. Instead, the colleges are beginning to ask for proof of knowledge and ability and the possession of those personal qualities which are necessary in the significant social relationships of teachers.

At Milwaukee State Teachers' College not only are high school scholarship records and the results of standard tests studied, but all the factors of a student's background and character are taken into consideration, according to Dr. Agnes Snyder of Teachers' College at Columbia University. Home life, relationship with parents, brothers, sisters, companions, recreational interests, health and the developing point of view come under the careful scrutiny of the faculty. The students are required to have interviews with the teachers, At New College parents are frequently interviewed and applicants are urged to become acquainted with the faculty, even to enter college and spend a few months at one of the communities before it is definitely determined that the applicant has both the ability to get along with other persons and to carry through a predetermined project.

General Culture

Other colleges are doing similar things. At the University of Chicago the first two years of the teachers' course are devoted almost entirely to general culture and the college assumes responsibility for the success only of those graduates who have a master's degree.

The major part of the first year at the State Teachers' College, Towson, Md., is devoted to world courses in which the students are oriented to the problems and achievements of civilization, the general trend being to lay a firm foundation of general culture upon which later there can be built more specific professional preparation. The emphasis is not upon the mere knowledge of many things but upon the assimilation of knowledge and experience in art, philosophy, research and the social sciences.

Many colleges are laying additional stress upon actual participation in co-operative activities as well as in practice teaching under supervision. At New College there are seminars on how to adapt one's self to environment, how to enjoy art and beauty, how to earn a living, how to get along with people.

New College has three community projects, a 200-acre farm in the mountains of western North Carolina where each student is expected to spend a summer, carrying on farm activities, production, preparation and preservation of food, erection of buildings, care of livestocks and maintenance of equipment. The students learn what is involved in making a living and they take genuine interest in the cultural and economic development of the small valley where the project is located. At another rural project in northern Georgia the emphasis is upon adult education and community rebuilding. The third project is in New York city where the students use for their laboratory the problems of city dwellers, health, housing, recreation, education and community activities.

Smith College and the University of Delaware provide for resident study abroad bringing students into direct contact with the civilization of other countries, comparing European methods of instruction with American and learning about other environments, appreciation of literature and something of the human relationships and social and economic problems which later they will encounter in some form in their teaching experience in the United States.

There are many in-service methods of supplementing the initial training of teachers, such as summer schools at colleges and universities, reading circles, teachers' meetings, local, state and national professional organizations, institutes, extension and correspondence courses, and the use of newspapers, magazines and books.

Problems of Training

The National Society of College Teachers of Education gave over its twenty-third yearbook to the problems in teacher training. Edward S. Evenden of Teachers' College, Columbia University, was in charge of the work which stated clearly the responsibility of the state to establish standards for the preparation of its public school teachers, to insure an adequate supply of teachers meeting those standards, and to protect its standards and the services rendered by the teachers by maintaining a balance between the supply of teachers and the demand for teachers. This control, it is explained, should be exercised primarily by means of certification and the enforcement of adequate regulations of state departments of education.

The report adds that teacher-training institutions should have high admission requirements supplemented by program of selective recruiting to interest exceptionally capable high school graduates in teaching, systems of student personnel and guidance service continuing throughout the entire training period and the adjustments following graduation, and a rigid system of elimination of students who at any time during their preparation show themselves to be unsuited or unfit for teaching.

It goes on to declare that the preparation of all educational workers should be determined by the demands which will be made upon them in the different types of positions and not by traditionally set courses. In order to assume positions of leadership in their communities, teachers should have sufficient general education to compare favorably with that of members of the other learned professions, including survey contacts with the major established fields of knowledge, familiarity with social, political, industrial and aesthetic developments throughout the world, an intellectual avocation and a growing and integrated philosophy of living. Their graduation should depend upon mastery of the content and skills demanded by the work they are to do, not upon time spent in study or courses passed.

The supervised practice period should be closely supervised and continued until the student teacher attains a "safety minimum" of skill, and certification should not be given until he reaches this point. In addition there should be a period of probation after graduation during which the prospective teacher demonstrates his ability to add to his teaching skills, followed by a program of in-service education to stimulate professional development.

With respect to the present controversial issues in the education of teachers, Dr. Evenden states that these cannot be resolved until there is available a more general agreement upon what a teacher should be and do and a more easily administered measure of teaching efficiency. He recommends that the states adopt plans for improving the standards for teachers, setting a date before which all teachers in service must bring their preparation up to the required level, and establishing the same measure for rural and village teaching positions as for those in cities.

Report of Communist Plot Against Brazil Is Debated

(Continued from Page 1)

zilian "fascist-national socialist" group in which, it is claimed, Italian and German influences are strong. President Vargas recently made a speech to the delegates of this party which was interpreted in some circles as being more than presidential courtesy. The "I-told-you-so" interpreters of the renewal of the state of war have insisted right along that President Vargas never intended to give up his chair and have said that toward the end of the campaign some excuse would be found to suspend all constitutional guarantees. Now that it has materialized, they feel confirmed in their opinion.

Red Herring Tactics

Just prior to the meeting of the generals in this city to discuss the plans for circumventing the communist plot the Minister of Justice and the Interior, Dr. Jose Carlos de Macedo Soares, former Foreign Minister, and one of Brazil's outstanding statesmen and a man of integrity, went to São Paulo to attend a wedding and stated to newspapermen that all was quiet in the nation or he would not have left the capital. He hurried back, however, and subsequently announced that the state of war would not interfere with the election and that the censorship of the press would be clapped on again and be exercised by his ministry. President Vargas yesterday reaffirmed this pledge.

It was Dr. Macedo Soares who earlier this year abrogated a state of war and the censorship, and who was responsible for the release of hundreds of political prisoners shortly after he assumed the Ministry of Justice in June. For more than a year Brazil had been in a state of war as an aftermath of the "communist revolt" of November, 1935. Most of the political prisoners arrested at that time, after trials in the Supreme Military Tribunal, were released, as the evidence against them was considered too slim or because they had already served the time in jail to which they would have been sentenced.

One of those released was Dr. Pedro Ernesto, the ex-mayor of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the Federal District. His arrest and subsequent stay in prison and prison hospitals was one of the most sensational aftermaths of the November, 1935, revolt. On his release, recently, just slightly before the meeting of the generals and the proclamation of the state of war, he was enthusiastically received by tremendous popular demonstrations. He also announced his adherence to the candidacy of Dr. Armando de Salles Oliveira, who is the liberal and not the "official" candidate.

It was announced that the so-called "majority forces," that is, those who support the candidacy of the conservative, Señor Jose Americo, favored the re-establishment of the state of war. Señor Carlos Luz, leader of the majority in Congress, supported the President and, before the passage of the bill, stated that his cohorts fully agreed that the situation demanded stringent measures.

Public Generally Apathetic

The press has devoted much space to the matter but the masses seem to be rather apathetic. Nothing has happened in the streets to make the average man aware of danger or of the existence of a plot. That many of the leading "communists" of the 1935 revolt have just been released by high judicial courts as not having been "communists" at all, has had something to do with making the masses somewhat indifferent to the alarmist announcement of high government and military officials. The man in the street leans to the view that this is all part of the electoral campaign and nothing more.

Prior to the discovery of the alleged Comintern note, both candidates had attacked the extremisms of right and left, and the Correio da Manhã of this city has carried on an intensive campaign against the Integralistas and their activity. No Brazilian newspaper, save the organs of the Integralistas, has paid much attention to communist activity in the past few months and many of them are handling the news about the plot just discovered with plainly visible reservations. This is specially true of the opposition press.

A summary of the note said to have been apprehended by the general staff of the Brazilian Army follows: In the first part the Comintern allegedly analyzes the failure of the 1935 revolution and suggests means of mobilizing the masses and a "revolution without resort to arms," because when the social atmosphere is changed the military will side with the masses. "Those officers, however, against the revolution, must be eliminated by someone appointed to this task and who must do his job, on the penalty of death, at the appointed time."

The note allegedly states that sergeants are extremely dangerous and their elimination must be swift and thorough. In getting mass support "all means are good means," but some are better than others. Then instructions are said to follow to the Incendiary Committee. Planned fires are the idea. There must be a "fire in every principal street." Public building "will be preferred." Men disguised as insect exterminators were to enter the building and set fire to it.

Safety Exemptions Denied 30 Vessels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Communications Commission said Oct. 11 it dismissed applications for exemption of 30 vessels, including J. P. Morgan's S. S. Corsair, from safety-at-sea provisions of the Communications Act, calling for maintenance of continuous radio watch or installation of automatic radio alarm devices.

The commission said the operators of the vessels failed to indicate whether hearings were desired on their applications and indicated their intention of abandoning the requests.

The Morgan application was filed in the name of W. B. Porter, master of the Corsair. Other applications dismissed were filed by the Clyde-Mallory Line, New York City, for five boats; the Mystic Steamship Company, Boston, for nine; And. J. Tracy, Inc., New York City, four; the Pocahontas Steamship Co., New York City, eight; and the Hart-Welson Steamship Company, the Wellhart Steamship Company, both of Boston, and the Atwater Steamship Company, Fall River, Mass., one each.

World's Oldest Rocks Sought

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Oct. 13 (AP)—Natural scientists, searching for archean rocks in the almost inaccessible canyons of the turbulent Colorado River, reported last night "everything is satisfactory" with the expedition.

In a radio message to the rim of the Grand Canyon, Dr. Ian Campbell of the California Institute of Technology said conditions encountered so far on the boat trip down the Colorado "are about as we expected."

Dr. Campbell, leader of the expedition searching for deposits of the world's oldest rocks, believes he may find geologic data which will increase scientific knowledge of the earth's beginning.

In the small canyons of the Colorado, Dr. Campbell asserted, are huge deposits of rocks formed during the first, or archeozoic era, a period of time natural scientists believe was longer than all subsequent divisions of the earth's history.

These rocks may contain secrets, he believes, of the creation or origination of the universe "which can add a great deal to our knowledge of the earth's beginning."

Family Urged to Train Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Ten men and women who deal with the problems of youth from various angles, as educators, organization leaders, and writers told the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers here today that the family must point the way to boys and girls in "finding a way of life."

Last night Dr. Rollo G. Reynolds, principal of the Horace Mann School, charged that schools have failed to train youth properly for modern civilization. He asserted that the schools have transmitted much that is false and untrue, trained for skills already supplanted by machines and attitudes that do not work in a world of competition.

Dr. Reynolds urged new appoaches in education and particularly academic freedom with less memorizing and more development of the capacity for thinking. Industry and the church, he argued, have joined often with education to suppress free thought, and he added:

"The American school should be the abiding place of free inquiry: it should be the place where youth can learn to think for itself. You, the citizens and parents, should put into your classrooms teachers who believe in free inquiry and who will lead your children along its paths. You should defend that right from any who would deprive your children of it, whether they be powerful commercial interests, demagogic politicians, self-styled patriots or unscrupulous propagandists."

U. S. Citizenry Held Dictatorship Check

PENN YAN, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, Rochester publisher, asserted yesterday that the American people, with "their common-sense, their intelligence, their patriotism," would check any trend of "our Government toward dictatorship."

The statement was contained in an address at the semi-centennial convocation of Keuka College in which the publisher declared America must look within the Constitution and not to a managed economy for realization of what he termed "the American plan."

"The greatest issue now before us," Mr. Gannett said, "is whether or not we shall preserve our constitutional government with all its privileges, or whether through weakness and indifference we shall throw away all those blessings that our forefathers won for us. . . ."

Mr. Gannett declared that the power to determine its provisions should not be vested in the President or Congress.

College to Honor Glass

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, will receive an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Hamilton College at a special service Oct. 30 in the college chapel, Frederick C. Ferry, president of the college, announced yesterday.

Duke Rides First On Hitler Trailer

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—Germany's only house trailer, built by Reichsführer Hitler for the use of foreign diplomats and other distinguished guests, on its maiden trip carried the Duke of Windsor to Stettin today.

The limousine-trailer, a glorified version of those used in modern American travel, equipped with kitchen, telephone and other conveniences, carried the Duke over the Berlin-Stettin automobile road to Croessinsee where future National Socialist leaders are trained.

After inspecting the castle at Stettin, the Duke took lunch with 50 National Socialist "officers" charged with instruction of future leaders.

Last night the Duke and Duchess were hosts at a dinner party. They spent the afternoon yesterday examining the workers' settlements at the plants of Siemens and Halske, electrical device manufacturers.

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IT MAY BE YOUR DOG!
The lost or stolen pet often falls victim to vivisection. 400,000 dogs are vivisected in the United States annually. Experimenters may burn, freeze, poison, starve or mutilate these helpless creatures without fear of punishment.
"There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."
Dr. Henry J. Bigelow
Harvard Medical School, 1948-894
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Labor Consolidates Its Hold In Australian Snap-Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Failure of Premier Albert A. Dunstan of Victoria to achieve the independent position he desired in the recent snap election in Victoria is expected to have considerable bearing on the federal elections due for Oct. 23. The dependence of Mr. Dustan's County Party on labor to carry his legislation will now be repeated. Election returns gave the government 20 seats, the opposition conservatives 21, labor 20 and four independents. Labor gained two seats and the Government one from the conservative opposition.

By a paradox, Mr. Dustan is leading a Country Party government in this state by reason of labor support, while in the federal arena the Country Party has been working with Prime Minister Lyons' United Australia Party, with the labor party as opposition.

By forcing a general election six months ahead of the scheduled time, Mr. Dunstan somewhat avoided an explanation of the paradox, leaving explanations to come in the federal election.

In changing his election dates, Premier Dunstan has been charged with breaking a gentleman's understanding that the times of federal and state elections should be fixed to avoid conflict.

Mr. Dunstan's Country-Labor coaliation was formed two years ago when the alliance defeated the United Australia party (conservative) of Sir Stanley Argyle. It meant the welding of rural and labor interets into a working government new to Australia.

Labor Demands Price

This was due largely to the fact that Labor had agreed to support a non-party Premier. But Labor demanded its price. Part of this price was a State Country Party agreement to "reform" the upper house, an agreement which is itself a compromise, for Labor frowns on the very existence of the Legislative Council.

The constitution (reform) bill designed to achieve the compromise was first introduced last session—and was promptly turned back by the Legislative Council after it had been passed in the lower house. It proposed the establishment of new machinery for the settlement of deadlocks between the two Houses of Parliament, and provided for abolition of plural voting for the Legislative Council and the reduction from £1000 to £500 of the property qualification for membership of that house.

With slight amendments, the same bill was introduced again this session and again it met with the approval of the lower house. But for the second time the upper chamber, in spite of the fact that half its members had gone to the country in the meantime, refused to approve the bill; it failed to gain the statutory majority of 18 votes necessary for its passage through the Council. Thereupon Mr. Dunstan moved to break the deadlock by obtaining the Lieutenant Governor's approval to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

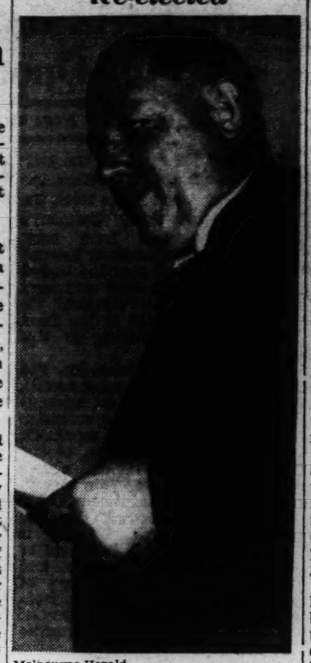
Swing to Labor Seen

General Australian opinion is that there will be a federal swing to labor in the forthcoming Canberra election. It is thought that if Premier Dunstan had waited until after the federal election and labor had won from the federal coalition government it would have materially weakened the Victorian standing of State County Party candidates as well as have lessened chances of continued labor support for a Victorian Country Party Ministry.

During the campaign, Labor's future aims were shown to include the establishment of a £3,000,000 housing scheme, a lift in the lower limits of tax exemptions, a shorter working week, improvement of industrial compensation laws and the provision of adequate university finance.

Sir Stanley Argyle fought the campaign on points that included the need for a 40 per cent reduction in unemployment taxation which, in the past year, returned £2,500,000 more than in 1931-32 when unemployed numbered 62,000 as against 27,000 today. He also advocated a reduction of 6d a unit in motor registration fees and estimated that this would save Victorians £188,000 a year.

Re-elected



Melbourne Herald

Premier Albert A. Dunstan
Returned to Power in Victoria, but Still Dependent on Labor Support

Installment Fines Held Solution Of Prison Crowding

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The use of fines rather than jail sentences and their payment on the installment plan was recommended to the American Prison Association Oct. 11 as a means of reducing the nation's jail population—estimated in 1936 at 1,000,000.

Asserting that "our jails are literally full of people who common sense dictates should not be there," Russell B. DeVine, supervisor of jail accounts in Virginia, told delegates to the association's annual congress that the fine was an excellent method of punishment.

"The present plan, however," he said, "of imposing fines, then when the person is unable to pay, interning him in a jail to serve out the fine at the taxpayers' expense, is one of the strongest of many stupidities with which our system of justice is afflicted.

"Estimates show that nearly one-half of the people in jail are there because of their inability to pay their fines. This is not only a travesty on justice, but intelligence. The logical thing to do, of course, is to permit payment on the installment plan."

William J. Ellis of Trenton, N. J., president of the association, told the delegates that an adequately manned and properly financed parole system was a necessary part of the penal system in crime prevention work.

"The prisons can best discharge their duty of protection of society," he said, "by pointing out that when parole fails, the remedy is not abolition of parole, but the strengthening of it."

Habitual criminals and older convicts, rather than prison authorities, control the prison life of first termers, in the opinion of Hans Riemer of the Indiana reformatory at Pendleton, Ind.

He told the committee on education that old convicts forced first termers through a "probationary period" during which the new inmate must prove himself against the prison administration to be accepted in "convict society."

Wardens of prisons in which convicts are not gainfully employed in regular work are sitting on "kegs of dynamite," Harold E. Donnell, superintendent of prisons of Baltimore, told the delegates.

He said that fully 75,000 of an estimated 150,000 prison population in the United States were idle or dawdling in groups of five or more men at tasks one man could do.

Bureau Offered As Police Center To Enforce Laws

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—R. E. Vetterli, of the federal Bureau of Investigation, told the Associated Police Communication Officers convention yesterday that the bureau would welcome the chance of working as a central clearing house for the combined law enforcement agencies of the Western Hemisphere.

"We are ready to adopt new and better ideas in law enforcement," Mr. Vetterli said. "With better means of communication with other law enforcemnt bodies, including state and municipal organizations of the country, serious crimes could have been cut down considerably in the last few years and those who perpetrated them could have more easily been apprehended, thus relieving congestion in all departments."

Mr. Vetterli said that the bureau's telegraphic printing and telephone systems enable it to communicate with its 47 stations throughout the country and that if the state and municipal police departments could be tied into the system, the efficiency of law enforcement would be multiplied many times.

Advancement in law enforcement in the past century will be exceeded in the next 10 years, he predicted. Broadcasting of fingerprints by radio is now in its experimental stage, he said, and when perfected it will speed up the arrest of criminals.

Col. Edwin B. White, of the Federal Communications system, who has just returned from an international conference of communications at Lima, Peru, told the delegates he was going to another similar convention in Havana on Nov. 1.

"Out of the Havana conference," he said, "I believe will come arrangements to hook up on a two-way police radio system, Havana with Miami, Detroit with Windsor, and Albany with Montreal as a beginning of an international co-operation."

Television, he said, will ultimately play an important part in law enforcement.

Juvenile Crime In Philadelphia Reduced 60 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—A 60 per cent reduction in juvenile crime in August in Philadelphia is cited in the current issue of the Older Boys Magazine, sponsored by the Crime Prevention Association and the Crime Prevention Division of the Bureau of Police.

The magazine is written by and for Older Boys' clubs throughout the city, and is devoted to reporting the many activities of these clubs intended to provide wholesome occupation for the spare time of hundreds of Philadelphia youths.

The nine such clubs went on their fall schedule last week, after extensive repairs made possible by WPA projects. They are now open from 2 to 5 p. m. and from 7 to 11 p. m. daily except Sunday.

During the summer, 54 baseball teams in five leagues played on eight fields which are also sponsored by the association.

A summary of the August report of the Crime Prevention Division states that only 13 juvenile cases were referred to the Municipal Court during August, compared to 35 in July.

Police of Americas Unite to Trap Criminals

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—An extensive police radio system linking North and South America was inaugurated yesterday, setting a new trap for international criminals.

Police hope it will afford an instant check on identification of known criminals moving between countries of both continents.

Supervisor Robert E. Franklin of the Houston police radio station, which is to become an important link in the network, hailed the hook-up as the most revolutionary step toward international criminal detection in a decade.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—An attack upon crime in America by co-ordinating the communications systems of all law enforcement and military agencies apparently had the endorsement of federal officials here today.

Radio and telegraph facilities of state and municipal police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and military forces of the United States would be unified, with the bureau of investigation's Washington headquarters as the hub, according to the proposal, submitted at the fourth national convention of the Associated Police Communications officers yesterday.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will do everything possible to advance the plan, R. E. Vetterli, in charge of the bureau's New York division, announced.

Col. Edwin B. White of the federal communications system, then told members of the association that the beginning of an international hook-up of police radio systems might be expected to follow co-operation between law enforcement agencies in Florida and Cuba, Michigan, New York and Canada.

Extension of a two-way radio police communications throughout the Western Hemisphere for exchange of information regarding crime was predicted by Lewis J. Valentine, New York City Police Commissioner.

By making the Federal Bureau of Investigation the clearing house for police reports, suggested Capt. Donald Leonard, chief of Michigan State Police, law enforcement officers could keep in better touch regarding the movements of criminals.

Police in New York City already co-operate with police in neighboring states under an informal system for the broadcasting of information.

End of Old County Jail Urged, With State Care Substituted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—The county jail, as such, should be entirely eliminated, Richard Allen McGee, warden of the Penitentiary of the City of New York, on Rikers Island, declared in an address prepared for delivery yesterday at the sixty-seventh annual congress here of the American Prison Association.

"The care of the untried prisoner," he declared, "is closely related to the whole problem of the administration of local jails, and the deficiencies of this type of institution have been well known to well informed penologists for over a century.

"A large percentage of untried prisoners are later acquitted or otherwise dismissed without conviction. Every consideration possible should be given to these prisoners, consistent with safety. Medical attention, religious services and recreation are essential in the program of such institutions. Precautions should be taken to prevent unscrupulous attorneys and bondsmen from exploiting the prisoner."

Mr. McGee recommended that in place of county jails for the confinement of untried prisoners, there should be institutions under State control, although the small local jail might be retained as a temporary lockup for periods up to 48 hours.

To remedy present conditions, the warden proposed that legislation be enacted modeled after the National Vocational Education Act—making use of the plan of reimbursement to local units by the Federal Government, providing certain standards were maintained. Such legislation, he said, should be administered by a federal board.

At the opening meeting of the congress, on Oct. 10, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, pastor of the Baptist Temple, declared that the parole system must be improved rather than curtailed or abandoned.

"The greatest menace," he asserted, "is the indifference of the private citizen. The public conscience should be aroused to the present indiscriminate attacks against the parole system. Abandonment of the system would be a social tragedy, but it does need drastic renovation and reorganization."

Dr. Louis N. Robinson, a trustee of the Eastern Penitentiary and chairman of the Federal Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, told the nearly 1000 delegates to the congress in an address yesterday that prisoners should build their own prisons rather than remain idle.

"Our motto," he declared, "is more prisons and cheaper ones. With the sale of prison labor limited to state use, the market cannot possibly be big enough to dispose of large amounts of manufactured goods."

Since the Supreme Court's decision curtailing the shipment of prison-made goods in interstate commerce, Dr. Robsinson pointed out, the once busy workshops of many prisons have been turned into game rooms in an effort to keep idle prisoners provided with wholesome interests.

"Wardens of such institutions are sitting on kegs of dynamite expecting an explosion any minute," he said.

Harold E. Donnell, superintendent of prisons in Baltimore, agreed with this picture of the results of curtailing industrial work and vocational training in prisons. Fully 75,000 out of an estimated 150,000 prison population are idle, or nearly so, he declared.

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Midwest Farm Success Held To Depend on U. S. Sea Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 13—Farmers of the Middle West, though far from the seaboard, should be impressed with the desirability of using American vessels in their export and import trade, Lachlan Macleay, executive vice-president of the Mississippi Valley Association, told members of the American Merchant Marine Conference and the Propellor Club here.

Even though many a farmer has never seen the ocean and thinks of ships as beyond his experience, he should be reminded that adequate transportation facilities for his products not only to the shore, but across the water as well, affect his own prosperity, Mr. Macleay pointed out.

The volume of American farm and mineral products coming out of the area drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries was brought home to the conference, when Mr. Macleay declared that the valley states furnished 75 per cent of the petroleum and a large proportion of the natural gas produced this year. Moreover, from this area came also much of the nation's lumber, the bulk of the cotton, wheat and other agricultural commodities, as well as a large share of other exportable products, he said.

"It is quite evident that people of the Mississippi Basin have a direct economic interest in this problem of transportation of which the American merchant marine is an essential link," continued Mr. Macleay. "In this valley, which includes all or part of 25 states, 66 per cent of the farm products of the United States and 40 per cent of our manufactured goods were produced in 1935, the last year for which complete figures are available.

"Moreover, the valley states furnished 77 per cent of the iron ore mined in this country in that year, 98 per cent of the bituminous coal, 99 per cent of the sulphur, and a substantial proportion of other minerals, including copper, lead, zinc, phosphate and salt."

Turning to the question of legislation, soon to come before Congress, Mr. Macleay told the conference that there was need for developing and protecting low cost inland transportation. He also reminded them that more than half the Congressmen come from the Mississippi Valley states. This is a different situation from that of the 1855 to 1860 period, when the American overseas fleet reached its zenith, and when a majority of the members of Congress, coming from seaboard states, not only were familiar with the merchant marine, but also were ready to help it.

"Bills pending in Congress threaten to raise transportation charges in the interior and should be opposed," declared Mr. Macleay. "These include measures to limit the length of freight trains to 70 cars, to provide a six-hour day with eight hours pay to rail employees, and a so-called full crew bill, which would add an average of one employee to every train operating in the United States."

He noted that the bills, if enacted, would increase the annual operating costs of the rail lines approximately $725,000,000. The increased costs, he maintained, take the form of increased freight rates, which would mean higher costs in meeting foreign competition for overseas trade.

If the Middle West is to become aware of its relationship to the American shipping service, the daily newspapers, weekly papers, and farm and trade magazines will have to help spread information, Mr. Macleay said.

"What we must do first is to instill in the American taxpayer a pride of proprietorship toward the merchant marine," he continued. "Export managers and traffic men must be encouraged to make use of American ships. American lines must develop the best ways to promote American trade in foreign countries. Their agents abroad must be constantly on the alert to acquaint responsible firms with American products."

Repeal of "restrictive provisions" of the Ship Subsidy Act was urged by R. J. Baker, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association. The effect of provisions of the Act under which the Maritime Commission may "recapture" profits in excess of 10 per cent, Mr. Baker declared, is actually to destroy parity of costs.

"The foreign owner," he said, "may keep what he earns; and so could the American operator, if he built his ship abroad and operated it under a foreign flag."

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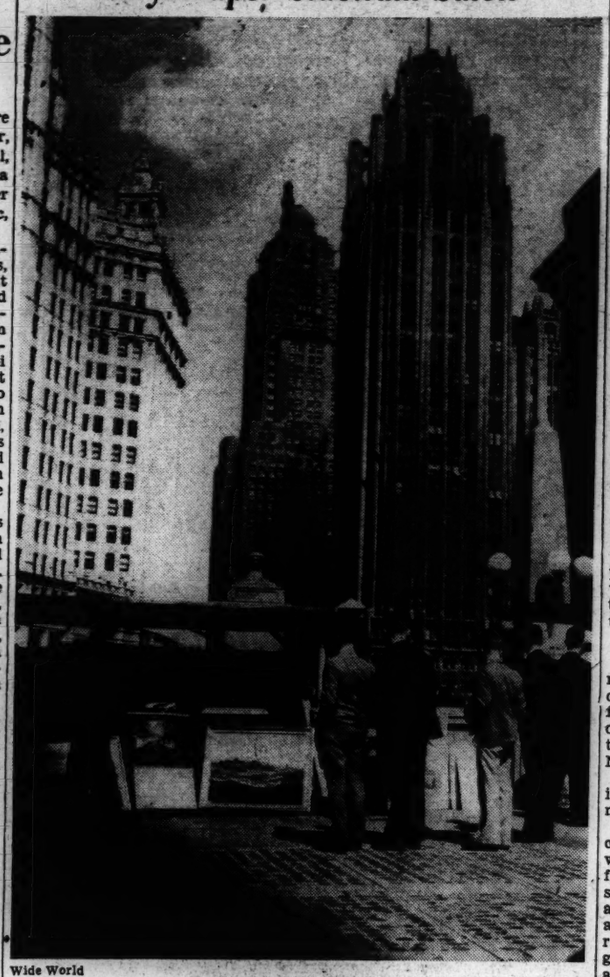

Wide World

Who'll Buy My Pictures?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Louie Young is a tuck-pointer by trade, that is, he swings on lofty scaffoldings outside skyscraper walls filling in cracks between the stones with new plaster. But there was a week when he had no time for tuck-pointing. He was exhibiting his wood carvings—grotesque, funny heads—in the sixth annual outdoor art exhibit along Chicago's "left bank," which is more properly known as Wacker Drive.

Several dozen other artists also exhibited there, their stalls marked off informally with chalked numbers. Workers who poured out of the near-by scyscrapers at noon found the "left bank" of the Chicago River a most entertaining place to spend the lunch hour, especially since some of the artists were doing portraits to order out in the sunshine.

Harlem Found Most Crowded; Housing Called Public Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Central Harlem, inhabited by Negroes, is the most congested area in New York City and many of its apartment and tenement buildings are a menace to health, according to a report by the New York State temporary commission on the condition of the urban colored population, made public here today.

This commission, which was named last June and has a $30,000 appropriation for its survey of housing conditions, is now preparing to hold public hearings, the first of which has been called for Hempstead L. I., on Nov. 10. This will be followed by meetings in White Plains on Nov. 16, in Queens County on Nov. 23, in Buffalo on Dec. 7 and 8 and in Manhattan from Dec. 15 to 20. Subsequently hearings will be held in Albany and Brooklyn.

"The root of the trouble" will be examined at these open meetings and interested persons will be permitted to testify. When the survey is completed, a draft of new legislation will be made for submission to the next legislature.

Preliminary surveys show that Central Harlem has only about one third as many apartment and tenement vacancies as has East Harlem, a white center, according to the report, which was made public by Assemblyman Harold P. Herman (R) of Floral Park, chairman of the commission. Eighty-five per cent of the buildings in Harlem are more than 35 years old, having been built before the modern building laws were enacted, and fewer than 2 per cent are under 10 years old, it says.

The average monthly rental in these buildings is $30.39 and the average monthly income of the tenants $76.86 the report continues. This makes for 40 per cent of the income going for shelter, as against the 25 per cent usually considered a normal proportion.

The survey also revealed that racial discrimination in the matter of employment of Negroes is very wide and that very little placement of Negro white collar workers has occurred through the state employment office.

New 'Gas' May Double Speeds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 13—Automobiles and airplanes will double their cruising speeds during the next 10 years through use of synthetic hydrocarbon gasolines and oils, Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research for Universal Oil Products Company, told members of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at a meeting here.

Motorcars with cruising speeds of 150 miles an hour and airplanes traveling at 400 and 500 miles an hour will be in common use, he predicted. "Nature," he said, "has not given us any really satisfactory fuels and lubricants for use in engines. Superior synthetic substitutes are now being produced by high temperature cracking of crude oil."

Synthetic fuel, with its smoother and more complete combustion, will double combustion efficiency and make necessary new types of engines capable of standing high pressures and higher temperatures, he stated. Lubricants to meet these coming needs are similarly produced from crude oil by a further hydrogenation process, he reported. The synthetic products will cost slightly more than natural ones, but will actually be less expensive because they are more efficient, he stated. He predicted that automobiles will go twice as many miles to the gallon and that airplanes will have increased lifting power.

Engineers and traffic experts will have to develop super highways for use of these faster cars, he stated. "We hope to have transcontinental highways that will permit cars to go from Chicago to Los Angeles or San Francisco in 24 hours."

This, he pointed out, will intensify competition between automobile and railroad transportation and railroads will have to meet these increased speed demands. To do this, he stated, they will probably be forced to revamp and rebuild many of their road beds. They will need heavier road beds, will have to eliminate many curves, and will have to use stronger and better materials for their rails.

Discussing use of synthetic products in Europe, Dr. Egloff stated that Germany is paying a high price for trying to sustain herself on her own raw materials. By hydrogenation of coal, Germany is producing products costing two and three times the price of natural products, he said.

Bicycle Serial Numbers Urged by Chicago Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Serial numbers on bicycles like motor numbers on automobiles are advocated here by Mayor Edward J. Kelly, as means of identifying stolen bicycles. He urges that manufacturers put serial numbers on every bicycle frame manufactured so that owners can trace their property.

"If that is done," said the Mayor, "a voluntary registration system could be established similar to that now used for automobiles, decreasing the number of bicycle thefts. No license fee would be required." At the present time, when the police recover a stolen bicycle, there is no way of tracing it to its owner. The recommendation came when the Mayor learned that in one South Side police station 25 stolen bicycles have not been reclaimed by owners.

Plans at Boulder Dam

Plans are under way for the construction of a great resort at Boulder Dam, it was revealed by Congressman James C. Scrugham, Nevada.

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Radio Farm Hour Draws Full Quota of City Folk

News of Radio

Reflecting the "pull of the soil" that tugs even at city dwellers, the National Farm and Home Hour, the National Broadcasting Company's nationwide network farm hour, paradoxically, is attentively listened to by city folks all over the United States. Postmarks and addresses from alongside the "elevated" vie with R. F. D. routes in the farm audience mail testifying to this surprising fact.

Of course farmers listen, too. The "Hour," now rounding out a decade, has become virtually an agricultural institution, like the extension service. Farmers in Iowa cornfields, on southern cotton farms, in the potato fields of Maine, and almost everywhere else where farmers can be found, count on it for giving them personal contact with the farm leaders of the land. Through it they hear voices of Department of Agriculture officials regularly, and through it they get all sorts of practical current information, from weather reports to explanations of the operation of the soil conservation act.

Folksy Atmosphere

Just why a program made-to-measure for farm people so pleases cliff-dwellers who must confine their farming to window boxes or a bowl of narcissus bulbs may be a puzzle to some. The listeners who write to NBC try to explain it.

A woman from Philadelphia said it was because of the "folksy" atmosphere of the program.

"I think you are a very friendly crowd out there in Chicago," she wrote. "I do feel we are all one happy family, even the listeners." In this she was right. The staff at the studio are a most congenial group, and anyone that drops in to see them radiocast cannot help but notice the genuine friendliness of the orchestra and other members of the company while at work. This atmosphere does get out over the air.

Some of the letters show quite touchingly that the jolly group in the Chicago studio have come to seem like good neighbors to their listeners.

There are appealing letters from farm folk, too, as would be expected. Last March an Iowa couple wrote a note on tablet paper.

Snowbound Listeners

"Please excuse lined stationery," they said. "We've been snowbound for weeks. Now we are afloat on our own sea. Anyhow, we can always enjoy the Farm and Home Hour, regardless of weather." Another snowbound family, confined to an isolated Montana ranch all winter, wrote in similar vein.

Diversity and spontaneity seem to be two of the qualities that account for the wide appeal of the program. So varied are the daily hour broadcasts that it is difficult to say just what a National Farm and Home Hour is like.

Though the program comes from Chicago and Washington, it doesn't always stay there. Sometimes it is taken out in the country, to a cornhusking contest, for example, or to a big livestock show. Once a month it is taken to the campus of a state agricultural college. Popular Everett Mitchell travels about for these special programs, and his listeners say that in imagination they make the journey with him.

A number of regular features are offered, however. Good music by the "Homesteaders," a 20 to 30-piece orchestra directed by Walter Blaufuss, which has been with the program since its inception, is a standby. The orchestra never plays modern dance music, but sticks to classical and semi-classical numbers or old favorites, and many people express appreciation of this policy.

Then, always 15 minutes of participation by the Department of Agriculture can be expected. This part of the hour has its appeal to the non-farmer. H. E. Baukage, a news commentator of the department, gives general information on current events. Morse Salisbury, radio spokesman for the department, popularizes current farm matters and interviews important government officials, who in turn explain things to the audience.

Popular With Women

A regular feature especially popular with women is Mrs. Helen Stevens Fisher, the "Little Lady of the House." Mrs. Fisher's interview part of the program is usually a surprise, and who doesn't like surprises? Every now and then she manages to bring some celebrity into the studio for a radio interview. Her informal conversations with those notables delight the listeners. Mrs. Fisher also advises homemakers about home entertainments.

A dramatized "Forest Rangers," period is another well-liked feature. But there is not too much regularity, if Lloyd Harris, production chief and William E. Drips, director of agriculture for the NBC can help it. They try to keep the program flexible and full of variety, always attuned to the times. Going stronger than ever, the "hour" has never "plugged" anybody's products, nor can anybody buy time during this period.

Hints to Radio Owners

A few practical hints dropped by Orestes B. Caldwell, editor of Radio Today, on how to be your own radio service man with a few simple tests you can perform before you need to call the serviceman.

To determine whether "noises" are "inside" or "outside" the set, disconnect the antenna. If the noise stops, the answer lies outside the set. Inspect the antenna clamps and connections to make sure that they are tight.

If the noise continues, the trouble may be in the set. Tubes may be at fault. A dealer will be glad to determine their condition for you without cost. If you happen to have duplicates of your tubes on hand try substituting each one in turn while the set is playing. If the noise continues despite all this checking it is time then to call a service man. If you suspect "man-made" static rather than your set, a service man might be able to trace the source of the noise.

Do not be satisfied, Mr. Caldwell continues, with a short indoor antenna. Have an outside aerial strung as high as you can get it. Inside antennas often run parallel to power and telephone wires and pick up interference from this source. Use of an outside antenna means turning up set volume less thereby reducing its sensitivity to "man-made" static brought in over the house wires.

Radio Brevities

"Brave New World," a new radio series backed by the Department of Education, will dramatize the broad sweep of Latin American history, culture and present day problems in 26 episodes. It will debut over the coast to coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Monday, Nov. 1 at 10:30 p. m., eastern time, and will be heard weekly thereafter.

A new definite period of from 10 to 11:30 p. m. has been set for the special series of National Broadcasting Company symphony concerts over the Red and Blue networks on Saturday evening, beginning Nov. 13. Pierre Monteux will conduct the first three concerts, Artur Rodzinski the next two, and Arturo Toscanini will begin conducting on Christmas night.

A recital on the new organ in Westminster Abbey, which was especially built for the coronation of King George VI, will be radiocast Oct. 18 at 6:30 p. m., eastern time, over short waves stations GSP (15.31mc), GSO (15.18mc), GCF (15.14mc), and GSD (11.75mc).

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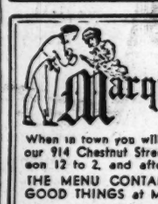
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Japan Seizes Pratas Island In Southward March of Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese occupation of Pratas Island, 165 miles southeast of Hong Kong and close to the principal steamship routes of the South China Sea, has more important potentialities than might be apparent at first glance. Pratas Island is a desolate coral reef, a mile and a half long and a mile wide, with a very slight elevation above sea level. A wireless station has been functioning there. Its Chinese employees were deported to Hong Kong after Japanese naval forces took over the island.

Could Harass Routes

Pratas Island has phosphate deposits and excellent fishing grounds; but its main value is strategic. It has a large reef-girt lagoon which is an excellent landing place for hydroplanes, similar to the lagoons at Wake and Midway Islands, the ports of call for the trans-Pacific clippers. The lagoon might also be turned into an excellent harbor, capable of accommodating the largest ships. This, however, would be possible only after the coral heads which are numerous in the lagoon are blasted out and after one or both of the entrances are deepened.

In view of the Japanese navy's known desire for "southward expansion," Pratas Island in Japanese hands may play a much larger part than in the days when its only inhabitants were Chinese wireless station workers. Fortified and developed, it would represent a Japanese naval outpost in the rear of Hong Kong, capable of harassing the routes between Hong Kong and Singapore and between Hong Kong and Manila. This prospect naturally would not be viewed with enthusiasm by Great Britain.

While Pratas Island has thus far been the sole object of permanent Japanese occupation in South China seas, the repeated bombings of Canton and the activity of Japanese warships in enforcing a blockade of the South China coast, open further possibilities of aggression in this part of China, even though the major Japanese military effort is now in North China, with Shanghai as a secondary front.

But the Japanese navy works on a "24-hour basis" and aspirations which might remain vague in time of peace may be quickly realized during the stress of war. A Chinese possession which might well excite Japanese naval appetite is Hainan, a large island with an area of some 13,000 square miles which lies off the southern coast of China. There was a Japanese naval concentration off this island in the autumn of 1936, following the murder of a Japanese druggist named Nakano in Pakhoi, a town on the neighboring mainland. This occurrence, along with several similar "incidents," had caused an atmosphere of strain in Sino-Japanese relations which later temporarily passed off. Hoihow, main port of the island, has been bombed in the course of recent hostilities.

Similar to Formosa

Hainan, which contains a population of about 3,000,000, two thirds of whom are Chinese and the remainder aborigines, is very similar to Formosa, richest and most flourishing of Japan's colonies, in size, physical features, climate and possibilities of development. While rice is its staple crop, the island is also adapted to the production of rubber and sugar and its mountains abound in valuable tropical woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, red and white cedar.

The island has not been intensively developed under Chinese rule, although shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, the Chinese Government displayed a keen interest in providing for its defense and in endeavoring to attract foreign, especially British, capital for its development. Far-reaching schemes were outlined in the latter connection; but these could not have advanced very far before being suspended as a result of the outbreak of hostilities.

Japanese occupation of Hainan Island would bring Japan into uncomfortably close proximity not only to Hong Kong, but to France's large Asiatic possession, Indo-China. In normal times, this consideration would act as a restraining influence. But in war, the apparently impossible sometimes becomes the possible and it remains to be seen whether, while the army is rapidly enlarging the scope of its continental empire, the Japanese navy may not try its hand at securing a few footholds on the road to southward expansion.

Occupied

By a Staff Artist

Pratas Island
Taken From Chinese Hands by the Japanese Navy

Spokane Is Named Headquarters For School for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 13—Spokane has been named as headquarters for the Eastern Washington Training School for the Blind, which is expected to train between 200 and 300 blind persons east of the Cascade Mountains. The school was scheduled to open about Oct. 15 with J. H. Bowen of Puyallup, a teacher for 25 years, in charge.

The school will be sponsored by the Lions, with the department of blind rehabilitation of the state department of social security providing the instructor and selecting the persons to attend. Those attending do not have to be in need of financial aid.

The state department will also provide the market for sale of articles.

Japan: An Issue in Hawaii

HONOLULU (AP)—Hawaii's predominantly Japanese population, a factor which has assumed new emphasis in view of the present oriental conflict, has been raised before a congressional investigated committee now in the islands, in support of the contention that Hawaii is not ready for statehood.

Committeemen have indicated privately a belief that mainland feeling against Japanese in the Asiatic struggle, coupled with the State Department's condemnation of Japan, has raised a barrier too formidable for Hawaii to overcome in the near future.

The first hearings held by the seven senators and 12 representatives sent from Washington to study Hawaii's request for statehood have been occupied principally with the question of the divided loyalty of 160,000 Japanese living in the territory and representing approximately one third of its population.

Witnesses opposing statehood testified regarding the "dual citizenship" laws under which Japanese can be citizens of both the United States and Japan, and raised the question of their loyalty in the event of a conflict between the two nations.

Members of the committee remarked privately, however, that they expected this factor to disappear in time as Japanese born in the islands grow up in an American atmosphere and abandon the customs and beliefs of their ancestors.

Some of them pointed out that second and third generation Japanese high school students are highly Americanized. How long this transition period will take has been a matter for much discussion, with estimates ranging from 10 to 50 years.

The hearings produced charges by anti-statehood witnesses that the territory's entire economic life is controlled by the "big five," a group of corporations dominating steamship, sugar plantation and import businesses.

Lincoln Bust in San Marino

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO—A bust of Abraham Lincoln was recently unveiled in the republic of San Marino in Italy. The bust was the gift of Professor Scopt of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. Both the donor and the sculptor, Raymond Barger, were present on the occasion.

The ceremony took place in the presence of the "Capitani Reggenti," or Ruling Captains of the Republic, together with the military, civic and Fascist dignitaries, the assembled people of San Marino, and representatives of the American and Italian governments, the little town on its steep rock being gayly decorated and beflagged.

The bust has been placed, among other memorials of illustrious personages, to the side of the great flight of steps of the Government Palace, upon a bracket on which are cut the famous words written by Lincoln to the Regents in 1861:

"Although your dominion is small, your state is yet one of the most honored in the whole of history."

The San Marinese and American flags were placed on either side of the bust which was unveiled to the music of the national anthems of the two republics as a permanent memorial to the American President who was both honorary citizen and warm friend of San Marino.

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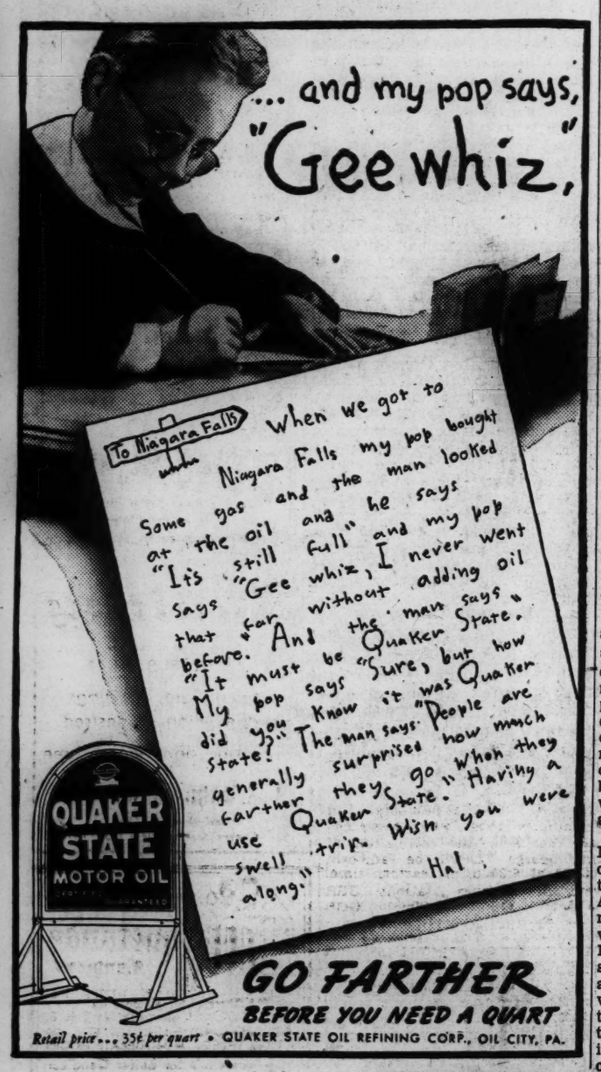
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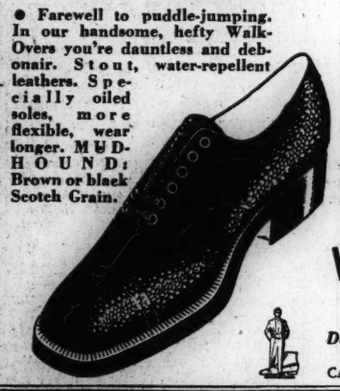

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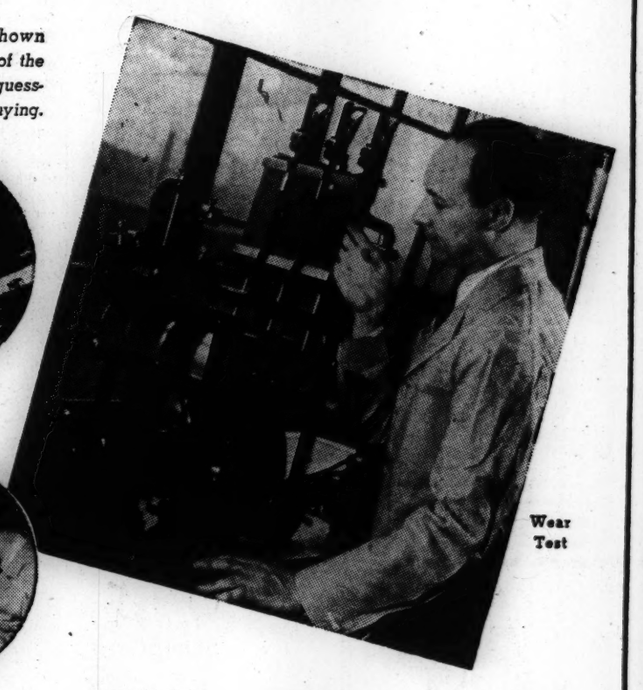
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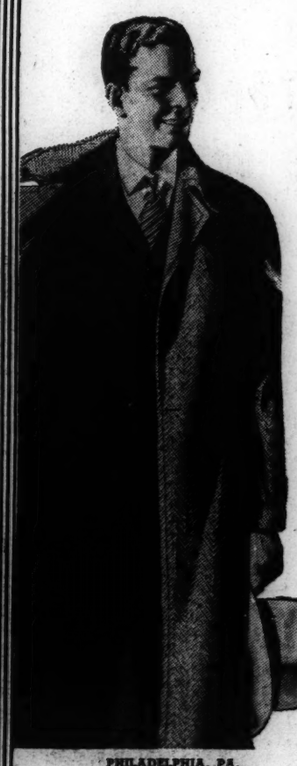
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Japanese Aircraft Adviser Is Winner of Snapshot Prize

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a surprise to Seiichi Akabane to receive a prize in the Wood, Field and Stream Snapshot contest during the Sportsmen's Show in New York because, while he used to play with amateur photography when he was in high school in Japan, and then when he came to a preparatory school in the United States, and even once in a while after he entered Cornell, he has been too busy to do much with it for a long time. Although he entered a picture he took in the summer of 1934, he never expected it would take the grand prize.

Mr. Akabane is representative in the United States of, and technical adviser for, the Nakajima Aircraft Corporation of Tokyo. He speaks excellent English, is characteristically reserved but has a good sense of humor. For Japan to place a liason man and technical adviser in the United States to keep step with civil air transport is an example of a long look ahead, because it will be a long time before Japan needs commercial flying in any such volume as it goes on here. But Japan is interested in collecting all the practical aviation background that can be adapted to her own conditions, if, as and when.

Superiority of Railroads

One reason aviation is slow in picking up volume in Japan is the superiority of her railroads, Mr. Akabane said, smiling slightly. "When the railroads are so good that passengers say they can set their watches—not by clocks but by the railroad timetables—then there is no pressing hurry to look about for a better means of transportation!

"In order to trust himself to any such contrivance the Japanese would have to unerstand what kept the machine in the air, how the engine worked, how reliably it worked, and so on. It is not to be wondered at. I have even encountered people in the United States who think that if an airplane engine stops in mid-air the airplane will fall to the ground like a stone.

"Then of course, beside the temperamental cautiousness, there is the geographic element. The distances the average Japanese has occasion to travel are too short to require undue haste. He has time to go by train, and so he does not waste time speculating on a means of getting where he is going by any faster method.

Start of Civil Aviation

"Of course this is not to say we do not have a lot of flying in Japan. The beginnings of our civil aviation came in 1926, under a government subsidy. Fifteen or 20 airplanes were bought. They were Fokkers. We then concluded an arrangement for a manufacturing license, to allow us to obtain the drawings, even some of the tools used in manufacture here, so that we could manufacture airplanes there, paying a royalty to the owners of the drawings for each plane manufactured.

"Normally there should have been no further need of government subsidy by the end of 10 years, but everything moved much more slowly than was expected. On the other hand, the fact of the very good airport Haneda, just outside Tokyo, and the Kizukawa and Fuku Oka airports—the latter for people flying to Korea and Manchuria are indication enough that eventually we shall have a comprehensive air transport system. We haven't any radio beam system. But there is a great deal of flying in Korea and Manchuria and the service will work into Japan from them, by degrees. The future of air transport in Manchuria is already very obvious, and Japan won't be very far behind."

But Few Girl Pilots

Something was said about women in Japan training as pilots. There had been pictures of some very good-looking Japanese girl pilots. Mr. Akabane laughed at that. "The place of women in public in Japan has been so very small," he said, "that when one woman does something, it is exaggerated. I don't think there are very many real pilots among Japanese girls."

What about the training of pilots? Were they trained by English or American fliers, or what?

No, when some of the Army and Navy fliers resigned from the service, they got jobs with civil aviation companies, sometimes as staff pilots.

As for opportunities for pilots in civil transport, there was for instance, the case of the two newspapers, Nichi Nichi, and Ashahi, which maintained fleets of airplanes in which their correspondents were sent around wherever there was news, as opposed to the older practices of maintaining resident correspondents at intermediate points. Flying correspondents took carrier pigeons with them in airplanes on their assignments, and sent their stories back piecemeal by the pigeons. The result was a press service which, Mr. Akabane thought, needn't ask quarter from any of the Occidental press services. And it was picturesque into the bargain!

Mr. Akabane was about to leave on a long trip. Going to Tokyo.

"Are you going to fly the Pacific route, with Pan American?"

"No. Sorry." He laughed cheerfully.

"I've got too much baggage to take, to fly!"

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Wide World
Seiichi Akabane
Representative in the United States of the Nakajima Aircraft Corporation of Tokyo

South Africa Told To Beware Looters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—If South Africa drops her friends in the British Empire, her fate will be that of Ethiopia. This is the opinion of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, deputy Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

Dr. Daniel F. Malan, leader of the Opposition, advocated neutrality at any price, General Smuts said, addressing the United Party Conference here. South Africa, he added, was a good place to loot, as the world had moved into a mineral age and nature had put very valuable minerals in South Africa.

Japanese Blame British Neglect For New Attack

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13 (AP)—Anglo-Japanese tension, hardly subsided since Japanese fliers machine-gunned Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, seemed destined today to be renewed.

The issue was over the shooting at Minghong, 14 miles south of Shanghai, yesterday in which it was disclosed that four Britons, an Italian and one Russian were subjected to machine-gun fire from warplanes identified as Japanese. No one was injured.

The Japanese today took the stand that the incident was the fault of the British who, they charged, failed to inform Japanese authorities concerning the motorcade of two automobiles and a truck traveling from Nanking to Shanghai.

Japanese asserted that the Japanese Navy was informed that a party of Britons was coming to Shanghai but that the army was not advised and for that reason the fliers were uninformed.

Push Due to Start

The British Embassy maintained that the Japanese were informed and that, therefore, it was inexplicable that the party should have been attacked. British officials were investigating the incident and were expected to undertake diplomatic action promptly.

A Japanese spokesman at Shanghai declared that, weather permitting, the long overdue "big push" against Shanghai would get under way almost immediately.

At Nanking, Chinese declared that Japanese air raiders paid dearly for attacks yesterday on China's capital and its environs, asserting five enemy aircraft were shot down—one heavy bomber, two light bombers, and two pursuit ships.

Landing Party Blocked

A Chinese spokesman announced a Japanese effort to land a large number of troops at Yanglichiao, five miles west of Liho on the Yangtze River, was a failure. The spokesman said the Japanese were attempting to drive in from the rear of the Chinese defenders of Shanghai.

The Japanese met with surprise in Chapei when Chinese opened anti-aircraft guns newly established there. The duel between the giant Japanese army bombers and the Chinese anti-aircraft guns, opening when the International Settlement's streets were jammed with noonday crowds, again exposed foreign areas to dangers.

College Aid Urged for Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—A department of Far Eastern affairs, to be organized at once for the purpose of seeking a formula that will make possible permanent peace between China and Japan, was proposed for the University of Oregon in the West and Wellesley College in the East by Herbert S. Houston of New York, internationalist.

Mr. Houston, who has just returned from the Orient, outlined the proposal in an address at the University of Oregon on "Matsuoka, a Builder of New Asia." The new department here would honor Yosuke Matsuoka, graduate of the University of Oregon and now a noted statesman of Japan, and at Wellesley, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, of China, honor graduate of that college.

"The great daughter of Wellesley, who has a doctor's degree waiting to be conferred on her by her Alma Mater, has the heroic Christian faith that moves mountains and the great Japanese son of Oregon has the courageous determination that persists through to victory," Mr. Houston said.

"Both are inspiring leaders of the youth of their countries and they can get the youth of China and the youth of Japan to have their hearts set on peace and not on war. Oregon and Wellesley can stir the youth of America to strive for the same goal and they can lead the way in devising sound plans, through study and research, to bring the goal within reach."

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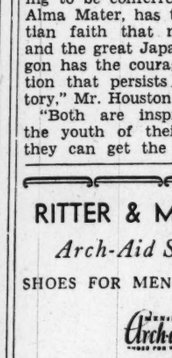
Salute to Autumn Arrivals



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C. I. O. Plans New Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

To obtain response from the unorganized workers it was essential to assure them democratic control and administration of their organizations, traditionally opposed by the leadership of the A. F. of L."

The conference proposal by the Lewis committee was telegraphed to the Denver (Colo.) convention of the American Federation of Labor by Harvey Fleming, president of the United Oil Workers, acting as C. I. O. Secretary pro tem.

"The Committee for Industrial Organization, formed just two years ago, presented to labor basic ideas," it said in part. "Today a magnificent record of achievements and an overwhelming mass support establishes the C. I. O. as the most powerful and progressive labor force in the country. The C. I. O. will be the instrumentality whereby labor will achieve industrial and political democracy."

The invitation set down a four-point program of accomplishments by the C. I. O., the last point of which asserted it had negotiated agreements with employers bringing "wage increases in excess of $1,000,000,000 to union workers."

"The C. I. O. maintains that the organization of all workers is essential to the protection of any labor organization," it continued. "Until the C. I. O., through its activity, had organized the basic and allied industries, the labor movement had been vulnerable to any concerted action from the traditional enemies of labor. For this reason, the C. I. O. is fully appreciative of the desirability in having a unified labor movement in this country.

"The conference of the representatives of the C. I. O. unions now assembled in Atlantic City has, therefore, authorized the transmission of the following proposal to the A. F. of L. at its convention in Denver:

"A conference should be assembled at a date which shall be mutually satisfactory. The C. I. O. further proposes that the conference should be attended by a committee of 100 from the A. F. of L. and a committee of a similar number from the C. I. O., representing the respective national and international unions affiliated with such organizations. This conference would then consider the methods and means whereby a unified labor movement can be brought about in America."

News came back here from Denver last night that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has personally rejected the invitation, but this was not seen by the Committee for Industrial Organization leaders as closing the door to peace between the rival labor movements. The thought in these quarters was voiced by Mr. Lewis when he addressed the conference in support of the invitation.

For the first time since the Lewis organization met here, the session was opened to the press. The motion to let newspaper reporters in was offered by Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild. Mr. Broun estimated the strength of the guild at 15,000 and said it had brought about wage increases aggregating millions of dollars for newspaper workers and had reduced working hours from an average of 54 to 45 a week.

Another feature of the meeting was a report by the research department of the Lewis committee which was seen as supporting the peace bid to the American Federation of Labor's rank and file. It declared that "American workers, when given the chance to vote, have registered a 4-to-1 preference for C. I. O. unions and their collective bargaining agencies. Where the A. F. of L. has appeared on the ballot against the C. I. O. in 133 elections, the C. I. O. won 108."

A strong attack on the American Federation of Labor by Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, chief C. I. O. unit on the Pacific Coast, was feature of the meeting today. He charged that the federation was "nothing but a gigantic company union so far as leaders are concerned."

"The A. F. of L. offered to grant us an international charter covering both coasts of the United States and Canada if we would refuse to support the C. I. O.," he said.

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A. F. of L. Rejects C. I. O. Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ers and observers were crystallized yesterday by the incident of a C. I. O. telegraphic offer of a 200-man peace conference between the two organizations yesterday, which the Federation's convention categorically rejected here last night on the grounds that the C. I. O. telegram called for peace only with unconditional surrender. The proposal of a joint conference is regarded among A. F. of L. leaders as merely a clever move to snatch the ball of conciliation from the federation.

Seek to Shift Blame

Doubtless in the C. I. O. convention at Atlantic City, the invitation to "come back home" sent by the federation to former unions, is interpreted as requiring a renunciation of the C. I. O.

Both groups have been jockeying for the past year and a half to escape the appearance of having divided the labor movement. Until the breach, the American labor world had enjoyed unity for so many years that solidarity had become a tradition, and whoever disrupted that unity stood automatically condemned.

In today's monumental separation each wing has accused the other of being the culprit.

The proffer of the C. I. O. appears to signify this: the A. F. of L. is asked to give up its historic craft unionism in the mass production industries and also very probably in various other fields where the C. I. O. has set up new industrial unions.

A. F. of L. View

That, in the judgment of federation leaders, is not a genuine peace offer, and they say they are turning it down.

On the other hand the position of the A. F. of L. on a general reunion with the C. I. O. is this:

The new industrial unions of the C. I. O. in manufacturing, particularly in mass production, which are the central zone of dispute, would be asked to give over their skilled mechanics to the craft unions of the A. F. of L. claiming them. Thus the C. I. O. industrial unionism, which is designed to embrace all the workers, skilled and unskilled alike, in one general union of the industry, would be abandoned as a set principle in newly organized industry.

Blow to C. I. O.

Also where rival unions have been formed by the C. I. O. paralleling existing A. F. of L. unions or groups of unions, disbandment of the newly created C. I. O. units of this duplicate type would be asked.

That, from the standpoint of the C. I. O. would require dismantling of a large part of the structure of organization it has been erecting this year.

Return of all the C. I. O. unions to the A. F. of L. on such a basis, in fact on any basis, is deemed here improbable.

Obviously each side attaches severe qualifications to the unification needed to restore a single and united labor movement.

Politically, the A. F. of L. would also insist on the maintenance of its non-partisan policy of supporting no political party but of backing friendly candidates in either of the old parties and working for the defeat of candidates hostile to labor. On its side, the C. I. O. favors taking militant sides in politics, both locally and nationally.

Plans for Auto Union

Reverting to the industrial differences, leaders of the A. F. of L. say specifically that if the Automobile Workers Union of the C. I. O. were to come back to the A. F. of L. the small percentage of skilled workers in it which are claimed by other unions would be allocated to these unions.

Thus 90 per cent or more of the members of the union, who were semi-skilled and unskilled, would be formed into a major union of production workers, while the most highly skilled, comprising 10 per cent or less, would be formed into unions of their separate crafts. Then the four or five or so unions of the industry would be tied together in a council for joint cooperative effort and for common agreement with employers.

This plan is quite different from that of the one big union philosophy of the C. I. O., which emphasizes that every worker, skilled or unskilled, goes in alike as a member of the industrial union.

Rivals Are Far Apart

It would be hard for the C. I. O. to swallow the A. F. of L. idea of labor organization and just as difficult for the A. F. of L. to accept the C. I. O. theory.

The conflict denotes in part the competition between the interests of the highest paid and the lowest paid in industry, between the highly trained and semi-skilled. Some of the new C. I. O. unions, like the Publishing Workers' Union in Springfield, Mass., to which Mr. Green called attention yesterday, would be wiped out under the A. F. of L. policy. The printers would be returned to the A. F. of L. Typographical Union, the pressmen to the A. F. of L. Pressmen's Union, and so forth, until every member of the one big union of the C. I. O. in the Springfield plant would be absorbed into the A. F. of L. union of the publishing crafts.

For all that, Mr. Green's plea to C. I. O. unions to come back home without conditions was consistent, since he made it plain he was addressing the one or two unions he hoped might be persuaded to quit the C. I. O. These are old unions, which formerly fitted in harmoniously with the A. F. of L., which have not changed since the split, and which could resume their place in the federation without a ripple.

Mr. Green also said he did not expect all the C. I. O. unions to return.

New Deal Move Seen

Pressure of the Roosevelt Administration is seen here as having a part in the surprise move of the C. I. O. for a conference. The Administration sent its messengers here to sound out the A. F. of L. on peace, and found it determined to be more aggressive than it had been.

Of the C. I. O. telegram bearing the conference proposal, Mr. Green declared it was "just another C. I. O. document issued for C. I. O. consumation." He declared the C. I. O. plan meant that the A. F. of L. would have to agree to the C. I. O. platform "First of all we must join the C. I. O.," he said, "and then confer."

Noting the A. F. of L. had a standing committee of three for conference with the C. I. O. he said the federation would stick to its committee of three as more practical than a committee of one hundred on each side, as proposed by the C. I. O. No formal reply will be made by this convention, he added, but the C. I. O. telegram will be turned over to the executive council of the federation, since the convention had referred to the council further action on the C. I. O.

The secretary of the C. I. O. was refused a seat at the convention by a roll call vote of 25,278 to 1226, based on a membership quota this C. I. O. official is Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, which remains an affiliated union of the federation in good standing.

Complaint against Mr. Howard was made by the carpenters' union which exhibited a charter to a new C. I. O. woodworkers' union signed by Mr. Howard. the carpenter's union claimed this new C. I. O. unit had been organized out of its seceding members in the northwest.

Two Clocks at Odds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—He was a sandwich-board man advertising a company which claimed to do honest watch repairing. On each side of the board there was a clock. Passers-by smiled, for there was a difference of 15 minutes between the two clocks.

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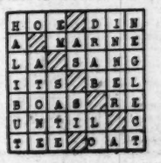


Economic Co-operation Urged To Stem the Armament Race; British Economist Points Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 — World peace, happiness and prosperity today depends upon stoppage of the world armament race and on the nations' getting together for mutual help and economic co-operation, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, internationally-known British economist.

"Today you have two thousand millions of people asking for a higher standard of living," he says in an article in the current issue of International Conciliation, organ of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "The cry is coming from all countries . . . : 'We want a higher standard of living.'

"Let us assist in producing the wealth that is contained in this amazing world of ours. Let us freely exchange the natural wealth each country can produce for the natural wealth of other countries, and let us provide the capital and credit necessary to enable nations to develop their natural wealth."

Herein, he holds, lies world peace.

Sir George sees the situation obtaining today darkly.

"If you will look over the whole field," he continues, "you will discover that, as the economic situation becomes more difficult, the political situation becomes more difficult, and so you have action and reaction. And as the political situation becomes more difficult, so the economic becomes more difficult. . . .

"In the first place, everyone will recognize that the new policy of rearmament, after an endeavor to disarm, is most disturbing. And it is clear that, having regard for the world's policy of rearmament, the world is definitely on the road to a new war unless there is a change of sentiment, of outlook and of action."

Sir George sees still another danger—that "of the internal distress leading to revolution."

"The actual operation of the distress we see in Spain today," he says, "came, in the main, from the great fall in world prices, the great shrinkage in world income, and the great shrinkage in the income of Spain, both from agriculture and industry, brought, in turn, a great reduction in wages, coupled with unemployment. . . .

"If events move as they are now moving, that situation will be repeated in other countries. If you look at Germany today, you will see how extremely serious the internal position is. . . . The nation is short of both food and raw material. . . .

"I am convinced that Signor Mussolini would not have gone to Abyssinia had it not been for the stress of Italian people. . . ."

World economic troubles have come, in the main, from fear in many nations that they will not be able to support their people, he continues, holding that it is this fear and this policy that are producing the present distress.

Sir George stresses that America needs world markets as never before, because of its "amazing" development through vast works of construction, railroads, roads, office buildings, mines, farms—"everything essential to prosperity except one thing: the power to sell its products in adequate quantities."

"To accomplish this feat you have spent on a stupendous scale, and it was these great capital expenditures which gave you the almost unlimited prosperity you enjoyed while they were being dispersed. But today these great capital expenditures are no longer possible—not because you cannot provide the capital if you wished to do so, but because the outlets for your capital have been so largely exhausted. You may, and I hope you will, expend very large sums of money in rebuilding your small houses, but will that create work and provide income and buy power in anything like the same measure as your great capital expenditures did in the past?

Credit Situation

"Your government spent in 1936, $4,000,000,000 of borrowed money. There must be a great expansion of private credit if this expenditure is to be made good in coming years, for these great governmental credit expenditures are to be replaced by taxation. . . . In so far as private credit takes the place of government credit, the prosperity of America will be maintained.

"But it is doubtful if private credit can take the place of government credit to the amount necessary, for today you are a developed nation with powers of production greatly in excess of your powers of consumption and needing to sell abroad the large part of your productions.

"The world is moving along the road that leads to increasing poverty. The nations, after pursuing a policy of increasing inter-dependence for over a century, are now endeavoring again to become self-contained. And the consequence must be inevitable disaster unless the policy can be changed."

These Dogs Have Their Day—And a Ride, Too

Authenticated News

The Dallas Bow-Wow Special

City ordinances were off for a day in Dallas, Texas, and children and their dogs rode in "Dog Special" street cars in a huge dog day parade.

Dry Drive Hits Open Drinking At Football Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—In an attempt to raise intercollegiate athletics to a higher plane, athletic authorities at the University of Washington are conducting a successful campaign to stamp out drinking at football games.

It is recognized that drinking at intercollegiate football games in some sections of the country has become more or less of a problem. Sincerely feeling that drinking at the Washington stadium is not as yet a serious problem, university officials are taking steps to eliminate the condition before it becomes serious.

One week previous to the opening football game, Ray L. Eckmann, director of athletics, called in representatives of the Seattle press and asked their co-operation in the attempt to stop public drinking at the games. He sought to give enough publicity to the campaign so that the average patron would feel self-conscious if seen drinking in public.

The newspapers readily agreed to help, and gave much space to the drive. On reading of the proposed campaign, religious, state, and civic leaders offered their commendation and support. Public sentiment rapidly grew in its favor.

Gov. Clarence D. Martin lent his support, saying:

"I feel no effort should be spared toward the elimination of drinking at football games. While comparatively few people offend in this respect, the general impression is unfavorable, because such conduct is a poor example of good citizenship, and certainly is not in keeping with the wholesome spirit of the game itself."

'Window Frame' Effect Gone In Picture Screen Invention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Application of a system by which the visual field of the screen is enlarged has enabled exhibitors to project moving pictures with new forces of beauty and realism, reports at the fall convention of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers revealed here today.

Spectators have the pleasant illusion, as a result of the system, of seeing their motion picture entertainment through a big front window rather than as flickering shadows on the wall, it was said.

Known as "screen synchrofield," the equipment for better film entertainment is relatively inexpensive and can be installed in smaller theaters for as little as $150, according to Jacob Gilston, an electrical engineer.

Curved reflecting and diffusing surfaces behind the motion picture screen enable the "synchrofield" system to fill the field of vision of the audience and eliminate the "window frame" effect of the present type of projection, Mr. Gilston said.

Since the present screen occupies only a small portion of the field of vision and is surrounded by a black masking of unrelated wall and ceiling surfaces, the film audience is reminded constantly of the artificial nature of what it is watching, Mr. Gilston held.

Working with Benjamin Schlanger, a theater architect, to correct this condition, Mr. Gilston hit upon the plan of merging the projected moving pictures with the bordering walls. After two years of research, the system is held to be on a practical basis.

Underlying the "screen synchrofield" plan, according to Mr. Schlanger, is the fact that the shadowy borders appear to possess about the same characteristics as the dim perception at the "corners" of the human eye.

Lighting effects are bright when the screen is bright, but grow dim with shadows. Thus spectators are projected right up to the field of action, and are spared the eye fatigue which is said to follow adjustments made necessary by the contrast of dense black and highly lighted surfaces.

If made of plaster board, the screen surfaces would be installed for from $150 to $500 in most theaters, Mr. Schlanger reported.

Added Irrigation Need Is Declared Shown by Drought

CASPER, Wyo., Oct. 13 (AP)—Drought, ruthless destroyer of crops, is awakening the nation to the necessity of developing new irrigated areas, John C. Page, U. S. Commissioner of Reclamation, said today.

"The drought in the Middle West brought out the need for irrigated areas," Mr. Page declared as he arrived at the National Reclamation Association convention.

He said opposition to reclamation and water conservation programs gradually was dying down in the East.

"Never before has the West been so fully awake to the possibilities of development," he added.

O. S. Warden, Great Falls, Mont., publisher and president of the association, also called for consideration of conservation as a national problem but urged states not to depend exclusively upon the Federal Government for carrying out reclamation projects.

In his address opening the convention he said the time had come when states could help themselves "with their own money."

Approximately 400 delegates from 14 western states were attending the meeting.

Mr. Warden declared there was a "need for revenue research and a subsequent legislative enactment . . . if we are to build the future reclamation structure and carry on the conservation of the natural resources of the West."

Administration, he declared, was a major question.

"I am of the opinion that some sort of regional authorities could be established through legislative enactment, in fairness to all interests and agencies—including private invested capital—but it is an open question whether we are smart enough to do it."

Mid-Term G. O. P. Parley Likely Despite Wide Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—With the announcement by John D. M. Hamilton, Republican national chairman, of the names and opinions of a representative number of party leaders supporting the idea of a mid-term national convention and declaration of policies, it now appears that this much-controverted assembly will be held.

But the discussion of methods and policies to revive the Republican Party has revealed divergencies and rifts within the leadership which are far from boding good for the future. It is evident that even now the G. O. P. does not see its way clearly into the future, and has still to achieve the unity which may be a first step to revival.

The central bone of contention within the party, plainly stated, is the position of former President Hoover, who first suggested a mid-term convention. His recent visits to the East, conference with Alfred M. Landon and Frank O. Lowden in Illinois, and general activities have led many to conclude that Mr. Hoover is seeking to dominate the party and if possible obtain the presidential nomination in 1940.

Antipathies Remain

But the emergence of Mr. Hoover is the very factor making the G. O. P. less united. The former President has not forgotten his old antipathies among Republican ranks in Congress, nor have these leaders forgotten their opposition to him. Any mid-term conference in which Mr. Hoover's influence was perceptible would have a number of notable absentees, it is felt.

A revealing anecdote has recently been printed, and can be confirmed. In the early stages of the Supreme Court fight, Mr. Hoover came to New York to deliver a smashing attack on President Roosevelt's plan. The Republican leaders in Congress had decided that such a speech would be fatal, and were pursuing a policy of silence, which led to the split within the Democratic Party and ultimate defeat of the project.

But it was necessary to persuade Mr. Hoover to refrain from making his speech. A meeting of Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg, Charles L. McNary and William E. Borah was held. They decided on a special appeal to Mr. Hoover, and had his old friend, Mark Sullivan, the Washington commentator, call him on the phone and break the ice. Just an hour later Senator Vandenberg was to call Mr. Hoover and continue the appeal.

Quieted With Difficulty

The Michigan senator, now an outstanding party leader, did so. He met an irate Mr. Hoover, who immediately asked (in words to this effect): "Who's trying to shut me up!" When Senator Vandenberg was forced to confess that Senators McNary and Borah were his associates in the attempt, Mr. Hoover is described as having denounced the Oregon and Idaho Senators, and only with most extreme difficulty was he persuaded to refrain from his speech.

Such incidents as this indicate to political observers that relations between Mr. Hoover and various other party leaders are even now far from harmonious, and it is a continuous problem to utilize the obviously great contribution the former President can make with the practical realities of the congressional and organization leadership.

Hamilton's List

To allay these substantial hints of inner party difficulty, Chairman Hamilton now gives out his list of proponents of the mid-term convention method, naming John Bricker, former Attorney General of Ohio and strong Republican candidate for Governor there last year; Wilber M. Brucker, former Governor of Michigan and senatorial candidate last year; Mr. Lowden, long a respected spokesman for Republicans in the farm belt; Otis F. Glenn, former Senator from Illinois; William F. Bleakley, former New York State Supreme Court Justice and gubernatorial candidate in 1936; Harry W. Nice, Governor of Maryland; Francis F. Murphy, Governor of New Hampshire; Huntley Spaulding, former Governor of New Hampshire; Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader of the House; Glenn Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin.

Against the mid-term conference idea, besides Mr. Landon, are said to be Ezra A. Whitla, Republican National Committeeman from Idaho and an associate of Senator Borah; Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, one of the most vigorous Republican members of the House; and Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee.

Steel Tank Too Big for Freight Car Floats Up Hudson En Route to West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Too bulky even for a railroad freight car, a 460,000-pound steel cylinder was towed up the Hudson River today en route to Whiting, Ind., where it will be installed at the refining plant of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana.

Heavier than the Statue of Liberty, the steel tank will have traveled 1370 miles when it reaches the oil plant on the shore of Lake Michigan, according to engineers of the M. W. Kellogg Company, the manufacturers, who estimated that nearly three weeks would elapse before the huge piece of refinery quipment could be delivered.

From Jersey City, where the tank began its journey, the route lies up the Hudson to Troy, thence through the Erie Canal by way of Utica, Rome and Oswego, after which it will travel through the Great Lakes.

The route through the canal by way of Syracuse and Buffalo was preferred, but portions of the waterway were too shallow for the unusual piece of freight, and even the present route had to be dredged in several places during preparations for the shipment.

Eighty feet long and 15 feet in diameter, the tank is 25 feet longer than the standard flat car and so broad that traffic would have been interrupted had it been shipped by rail. So the Kellogg Company sealed it carefully after pumping in air to 20 pounds pressure, covered it with a protective wooden frame and ordered a powerful tug to make the delivery by water.

Oil Firms Lose Early Moves In Anti-Trust Suit

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 13 (AP)—Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone denied late yesterday a motion by William Donovan, defense counsel, to exclude from the evidence in the trial of 23 oil companies, three trade publications, and 46 executives on anti-trust law violation charges, all documents taken by the Government from the companies' files.

The defense contended the documents were obtained in an illegal search and seizure on the grounds they were produced in response to a subpoena of the original grand jury which investigated the oil trade practices, and that that jury was drawn illegally.

The indictment now being tried was returned by a subsequent jury. The defense asserted the documents should have been returned to the defendants after the original grand jury probe and that the Government, therefore, should be prevented from using them as evidence.

Judge Stone speedily dismissed these contentions and the court recessed until today to permit the defense to study some of the more than 600 documents submitted so far for identification.

Mr. Donovan presented his motion when Special Prosecutor John Henry Lewin asked William Lanzer of Chicago, manager of refined oil sales for W. H. Barber Company, independent marketer, to identify certain telegrams.

Three Wisconsin jobbers told of contracts, under which they obtained gasoline from major companies, of the type the Government charges was used as a basis of part of a conspiracy among the companies to raise and fix prices in the Mid West.

The jobbers, Walter Wingrove of Sheboygan, Elmer Pedley of Kenosha and Samuel Trainor of Wausau, said various companies operating in the Mid West used "5½-cent split contracts" which based prices on quotations in the Chicago Journal of Commerce and the Tulsa edition of Platt's Oil Gram, splitting the difference if quotations left less than a 5½-cent margin for jobbers and filling station operator.

Mr. Lanzer's testimony agreed with that of Messrs. Wingrove and Pedley in that all three said the price of gasoline rose in March, 1935, and then remained practically stationary for the rest of the year. The Government charges a conspiracy began in March, 1935, and that companies pegged the price after raising it.

Mr. Trainor, however, testified, "Prices fluctuated quite a bit during all of 1935."

Einstein's Son Pays First Visit to U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Albert Einstein Jr., a construction engineer of Zurich, Switz., arrived here yesterday for his first visit in America, adopted country of his father.

The famous physicist met his son, who said he would consider following his father's example by making America his permanent home. His wife and two children remained in Europe pending his decison.

"My father would like for me to come here with my family," he said. "You know he is all alone now."

It was not until after the younger Einstein was photographed that a curious reporter asked if he happened to be related to the natural scientist.

"Son," he replied.

Comfort for Brakemen! They Get Softer Seats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Major railroads have agreed to provide softer seats for head brakemen on freight trains.

Under an agreement announced by officials of the Association of Railroad Trainmen and the Association of American Railroads, freight locomotives will be equipped with spring cushion seats having arm and back rests. The roads have five years in which to install them.

Ford Lockout in Kansas City?

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Kansas City, Mo.: The big Ford Motor Company plant here was closed down indefinitely in what the United Automobile Workers of America called a lockout and the Ford company said was a shutdown to await settlement of inter-union disputes.

Harry Bennett, Ford personnel director, told the Kansas City Star by telephone from his home in Ypsilanti, Mich., that "the plant will remain closed down until the employees and the 'other people' at Kansas City decide to settle the thing and stop standing around outside the plant like a lot of kids."

He said later the shutdown resulted from a "squabble" between "the C. I. O." and "some other union."

The labor dispute at the plant, which was the scene of a 31-hour sit-down strike last April, was disclosed with orders to a maintenance crew not to report for work. Plant officials told the maintenance men the shutdown would be "indefinite." A few hours later a picked crew of 25 men took up positions outside the assembly plant.

Johnstown, Penna.: A resolution promising that the Pinkerton National Detective Agency would discontinue furnishing information concerning attempts of labor unions to organize was introduced by that agency into the National Labor Relations Board's inquiry into the Bethlehem Steel strike.

The resolution, which Robert A. Pinkerton, head of the organization, said was adopted by the directors April 8, 1937, was handed to Hoyt A. Moore of counsel for Bethlehem Steel during cross-examination.

The resolution read: " . . . that the management be authorized and instructed to take such steps as the management may feel necessary that this agency shall not in the future furnish information to anyone concerning the lawful attempts of labor unions or employees to organize and bargain collectively." Mr. Pinkerton said copies of instructions were sent to all the agency's bureaus.

Lansford, Penna: Columbus Day a miners' holiday, freed the broad-shouldered men of the hard coal region yesterday to celebrate the end of a sit-down strike by 38 miners a quarter mile underground.

The sit-down strike, with its accompanying sympathy walkout that stilled five collieries in the nine-mile-long Panther Creek Valley and made idle 7500 fellow workers, ended an hour before midnight last night, just 10 hours short of a week after it began.

Personal intervention by Gov. George H. Earle paved the way for the end of the strike. The Governor flew by plane to the region yesterday morning, returned to Harrisburg for a conference with company and strikers' representatives, and last night donned miner's clothes for the second time to descend into the shaft for another conference with the sit-downers.

He carried the company's final offer to the miners on his second trip. It was a proposal to pay the same rate for the same class of work on the eighth level, where the strikers work, as on the seventh level and to submit to negotiations between J. B. Warriner, coal company president, and Hugh V. Brown, district United Mine Workers president, any differences in working conditions between the seventh and eighth levels.

Governor Earle said Mr. Warriner and Mr. Brown would meet at his office in Harrisburg tomorrow to begin negotiations. "Where I feel that you are not getting a square deal," he told the miners, "I will fight for you, but not if you are unreasonable."

Early Steam Fire Engine In Philadelphia Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Philadelphia's first steam fire engine, the delight of small boys and insurance companies in 1858, was one feature of a display of early fire-fighting equipment placed on view in the Franklin Institute in connection with Fire Prevention Week.

Also included in the exhibit are a "Shagrag" of 1730, a hand-pumped engine built in 1735, a high wheel hose cart used in 1837 and the Dover-Foxcroft hand-pumper of 1844. A working model of an early steam fire engine is capable of throwing a stream of water 18 feet.

Episcopal Church Retains Marriage And Divorce Laws

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—The traditionally conservative House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church said "no" last night to proposals to liberalize the church's marriage and divorce laws.

Its action defeated any chance of relaxing at the fifty-second triennial general convention a church canon which permits remarriage only for the innocent party in a divorce for adultery.

The deputies' vote, on whether to adopt a joint commission's recommendation that bishops be permitted to determine if a communicant divorced for any cause could remarry, was: Yes, 33¼; no, 99½.

The House of Deputies also defeated overwhelmingly a minority recommendation of the joint commission which would have authorized bishops to go behind a civil court decision and determine if adultery was a cause for divorce, regardless of the court's ruling.

Co-ops Called Boon to Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 — The living standard of the American workingman is being raised in the most practical and constructive way through the widespread development of the co-operative movement, Jacob Baker declared at a recent meeting of the Race Street Forum.

Mr. Baker, who was a member of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt last year to make a three-month study of co-operative marketing in Europe, asserted that the co-operative movement is always as beneficial to the farmer and industrial worker as it is to the consumer.

"Everywhere that co-operatives have been developed," he stated, "they have created new economic life for their people—not only for the consumers, but also for the workers engaged in the manufacture of the goods co-operatives sell."

Taking Sweden as an example, Mr. Baker pointed out that workers in co-operatively owned factories receive the regular union scale of pay, "but their scale of living is from six to 10 per cent higher because of the additional benefits they receive—longer vacations, pay during illness, pensions and other attractions. We found the same condition everywhere co-operatives were developed on a large scale."

European co-operatives, he said, have also proved highly beneficial to the general public by forcing monopolistic enterprises to bring down their prices to a reasonable level.

An instance of this sort was found, he reported, in the case of galoshes in Norway. Since they were selling for about $2.25 these galoshes were out of reach of many farmers. A co-operative society therefore made plans to build a factory to make its own galoshes at a less monopolistic price.

On announcement of this step the price of the galoshes dropped immediately to $2.10 and then, shortly after, to $1.85. Finally, when construction of the new factory got under way, this was reduced further to $1.25.

"Then," Mr. Baker continued, "the society employed experts from Akron, Ohio, and began turning out galoshes of just as good quality at from 87½ to 92½ cents a pair."

As an example of the later started, but now rapid, growth of co-operatives in the United States, Mr. Baker pointed to the Midland Oil organization, which began as a very small group of consumers and is now composed of 185 local co-operative gas stations doing an annual business of more than $3,000,000.

Menuhin Obeys Berlin; Defers Schumann 'First'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13 (AP) — Yehudi Menuhin's presentation of the American premiere of the Robert Schumann violin concerto was postponed again yesterday, this time to Thursday, Dec. 23, and Sunday, Dec. 26, because of a new order by the German Government regarding the date of its first world performance in Berlin.

The noted young violinist originally was scheduled to play the 90-year-old concerto with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 12 and 13. The German Government decreed, however, it could not be played anywhere until after its Berlin world premiere, Nov. 13. That necessitated a change in Mr. Menuhin's St. Louis presentation to Nov. 14 and 15. Arthur J. Gaines, manager of the St. Louis orchestra, said the new German order now fixed Nov. 27 as the date for the first performance of the long-lost concerto in Berlin. Mr. Menuhin, therefore, agreed to the postponement of his appearances here to Christmas week.

Philharmonic Plans American Symphonies

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—John Barbirolli, successor to Arturo Toscannini as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, announced plans on his arrival from Europe to direct several new American symphonies.

He named two, the Philharmonic $1000 prize winner by Gardner Read and a symphony on the life of Abraham Lincoln by Prof. Daniel Gregory Mason of Columbia University.

Plans Laid for Jobless Census

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—An unusual combination of successful private business men and government experts is handling the national unemployment census, it appears from an announcement today of John D. Biggers, the administrator. Very importantly in the background is the volunteer organization of local citizens' committees and groups, who are counted upon to whip up local participation in the poll.

Mr. Biggers, who is himself an outstanding business leader, has as his number two man Frederick F. Robinson, secretary to the finance committee of Libbey-Owens Ford Glass Company. Mr. Biggers' corporation. Other officials are drawn from business circles.

But the advisory committee guiding the census, whose names were announced today, are drawn from the central statistical board. Stuart A. Rice, chairman of the central statistical board, will act as chairman, and Aryness Joy, chief economist of the board, will be secretary.

A full-fledged publicity staff headed by Frank R. Wilson, who directed Liberty Loan drives and the recent accident prevention campaign of the Department of Commerce, has already swung into action. One Karl Marx, New York city, has charge of foreign language newspapers in one of the most important details of the drive, for foreign-speaking Americans will be difficult to poll.

The mobilization of forces for the census continues briskly in Washington, and with the organization of local groups. Mayor LaGuardia of New York, representing the United States conference of mayors, has appealed to all his fellow executives to assume local leadership of the census. Labor leaders are closely co-operating.

An unprecedented radio campaign will begin Oct. 24 with an address by Administrator Biggers, and several hundred broadcasting stations will make daily appeals for registration during census week in November.

Vacationland at Golden Gate

Animated displays of national parks and other western scenic features will fill the Vacationland palace of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco Bay.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Hamburg	Oct. 14	Hamburg	Oct. 23	Oct. 14 1:00	pm	Oct. 14 8:00	pm
Normandie	Oct. 15	Southampton	Oct. 20	Oct. 14 8:00	pm	Oct. 15 8:00	am
†Europa	Oct. 15	Cherbourg	Oct. 21	Oct. 15 1:00	pm	Oct. 15 1:00	pm
‡Rex	Oct. 16	Gibraltar	Oct. 23	Oct. 15 8:00	pm	Oct. 16 8:00	am
Britannic	Oct. 16	Southampton	Oct. 24	Oct. 15 8:00	pm	Oct. 16 8:00	am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21 4:00	pm	Oct. 21 8:00	pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct. 27	Oct. 22 4:00	pm	Oct. 22 8:00	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Oct. 23	Oct. 18 4:00	pm	Oct. 18 8:00	pm

*Special address, Germany only. †Except Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

A SERVICE to MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

THE fun of going places depends a lot on what you find when you get there. You can take much of the uncertainty out of your travels by selecting stopping places and shopping places from advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

To help you in this plan, the Monitor has prepared a booklet entitled "A Service to Monitor Readers Who Travel." In this booklet are listed the telephone numbers of Monitor Advertising Information Bureaus in 113 cities. These Bureaus gladly furnish information about local Monitor advertisers and often can tell you also about restaurants, hotels and shops in nearby cities.

Write for this booklet, "A Service to Monitor Readers Who Travel," sending your name and address to:

Advertising Department
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The booklet is sent without charge

Look for Anything in Big Ten Gridiron Contests Saturday

Big Ten Football Standing

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Wisconsin	1	0	27	0	1.000
Ohio State	1	0	13	0	1.000
Northwestern	1	0	7	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	6	0	1.000
Illinois	0	0	0	0	.000
Iowa	0	0	0	0	.000
Indiana	0	1	0	6	.000
Michigan	0	1	0	7	.000
Purdue	0	1	0	13	.000
Chicago	0	1	0	27	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13—Anything may be expected, the way things are going, in the Big Ten football race this week end. Purdue's invasion of Northwestern at Evanston holds the spotlight by a slight edge over Minnesota's call on Michigan at Ann Arbor. Both contests are likely to be more closely matched than anybody would have anticipated before last Saturday's eventualities.

Two other close engagements in the title race involve Illinois and Indiana at Bloomington, Ind., and Wisconsin and Iowa at Madison. One intersectional struggle is carded, Chicago receiving Princeton on the Midway. Ohio State, a title contender, returning from its 13-to-12 defeat at Southern California, is idle in preparation for Northwestern a week hence.

Those Northwestern Wildcats certainly have a strenuous program ahead of them, and this may account for their lethargic 7-to-0 victory over Michigan when they were figured several touchdowns better. With Purdue, Ohio State, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Notre Dame coming up on consecutive Saturdays, the Purple can't afford to be spendthrift with its scoring energies. The only test faintly resembling a breather in this program is Wisconsin, or was, before the Badgers trimmed Chicago, 27 to 0. Now the Badgers share with Northwestern the untied-undefeated eminence in the Conference.

Passes Bring Touchdown

Coach Lynn Waldorf's Wildcats ought to have what it takes for Purdue this Saturday. Their power game was stopped by Michigan; but they kept the Wolverines so busy on the ground the latter neglected aerial defense. Passes caught by a star pair of ends, Cleo Diehl and John Kovatch, accounted for most of Northwestern's gains, and Diehl's catch in the end zone in the third period recorded the touchdown. Capt. Don Heap, halfback, who threw and caught passes successfully, made the scoring heave to Diehl. Jack Ryan, sophomore fullback, responsible for what few ground gains the Wildcats scored, kicked the afterpoint. Bernard Jefferson, halfback, contributed to the aerial game in which Northwestern completed eight of 13 attempts, and intercepted four shots by the Wolverines. Jefferson also gained the most yardage running.

Purdue's defense on the ground should be as good or better than Michigan's last week, if the 7-to-0 victory over Carnegie Tech at Lafayette the other day is any guide The Boilermakers' powerful line stopped the Tartans' most serious threat on the one-yard line on third down and threw them for a one-yard loss on the fourth. These forwards opened the way for long-gaining smashes by Anthony Juska, fullback, and the 26-yard scoring zig-zag by Lou Brock, halfback. Cecil Isbell, halfback, throwing a pass to his brother Cody, quarterback, put the ball in position for this scoring effort. Cecil also kicked the afterpoint. The spectacular running of Sophomore Brock is something for the Wildcats to plot against this week, as well as the powerful line, in which Clem Woltman and Capt. Martin Shreyer are outstanding. The Purdue ends, William Vergane and Jim Zachary, may be a match for Northwestern's Diehl and Kovatch. When these teams met two years ago, Purdue won, 7 to 0.

Gophers Stopped Indiana

Minnesota may this week show the rebound from the Nebraska defeat which it failed to produce in impressive measure in defeating Indiana, 6 to 0. The Gophers are not expected to score another 26-to-0 win over the Michigan eleven, to duplicate last year's performance, as the Wolverines reveal improvement. Minnesota's brush with the stubborn Hoosiers was a close one, victory being saved by knocking down a pass in the end zone as the game ended. No doubt the Gophers were slow getting excited because Coach Bernie Bierman held out his star backfielders until the second quarter. Then Rudy Gmitro, halfback, took a punt on the Hoosier 40-yard line and dodged to the 20. Andy Uram, halfback, angled off tackle for 5 and 4 yards. Larry Buhler, fullback, smacked center to the 9-yard line, from where Wilbur Moore slid off tackle to score. Once more the Gophers threatened to score, but were held on the 4-yard line.

While the Gophers stopped the Indiana attack, they may find it not so easy to slow down Michigan's couple of sophomore halfbacks, Hercules Renda and Fred Trosko, who gave the Wolverines a margin of yards gained by rushing over Northwestern. The Gophers will find the rugged Michigan line getting smarter, hard to fool and tackling hard, with the guards, John Brennan and Ralph Heikkineh, standing firm in the middle with Archie Kodros and Joseph Rinaldi, alternating centers.

Indiana's unexpectedly fine showing against Minnesota, and the surprising scoreless tie of Illinois with Notre Dame, attract exceptional attention to the Hoosier-Illini clash this week.

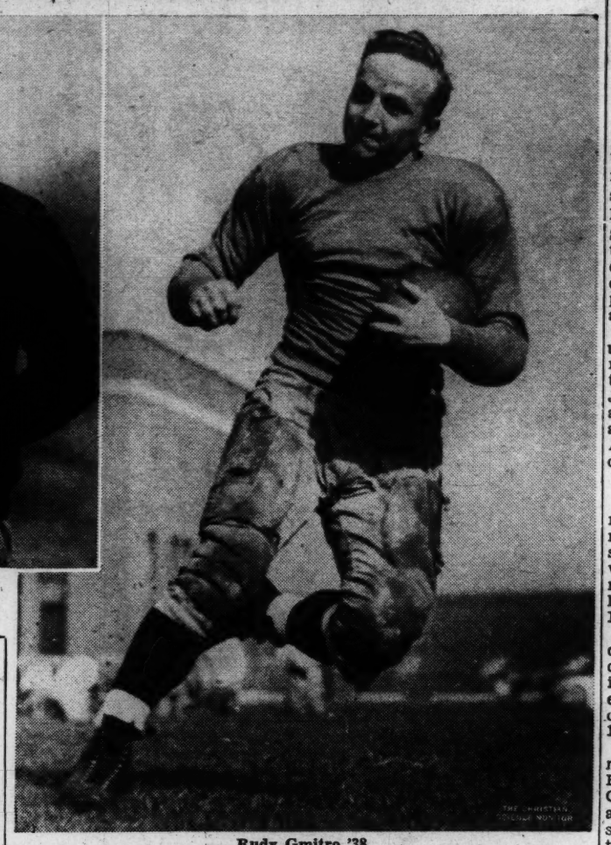
Chicago Intercity Series

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
White Sox	3	3	27	26	.500
Cubs	3	3	26	27	.500

Results Oct. 12
Cubs 6, White Sox 2.

Factors On and Off the Gridiron

Lynn Waldorf
Northwestern University Coach. His Team Meets Purdue Next



Rudy Gmitro '38
One of the Star Halfbacks on the Michigan Eleven, Which Plays Minnesota Saturday

McCarthy Signs New Three-Year Yankee Contract

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Joe McCarthy today signed a three-year contract to manage the world champion New York Yankees at a salary of $35,000 per year, Edward G. Barrow, general manager of the club, announced. McCarthy and Col. Jacob Ruppert, Yankee owner, came to an agreement after a few minutes' discussion.

The Yankee manager won three pennants and finished second four times in the seven years he managed the Yankees. His New York teams have won three World Series.

McCarthy will go to his home at Buffalo tomorrow for a rest. He will pay another visit to club headquarters here before the major league meetings in Chicago in December.

Both the Yankee officials and McCarthy expressed themselves as pleased with the new agreement. The length caused some surprise because Colonel Ruppert, as a rule, doesn't like to sign his baseball talent for longer than two years. The fact that he varied in this instance is accepted as evidence of his satisfaction with McCarthy's work as well as a reward for the latter's second straight pennant and World Series.

Nobody would say whether the Yankee pilot received an increase. The terms of his previous contract, signed two years ago, never were announced, but it was generally believed McCarthy received approximately $35,000 per year.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Big Red and White Eleven

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 13—One of the most remarkable features of the football season, so far, is the way Carl Snavely has brought along the Cornell University football team. Handicapped at the start by green material, most of it sopohomores, he has already developed the team to a point where it is showing unmistakable signs of being one of the best elevens in the East. If he can keep them up to the standards they have already shown, not a single one of the teams they will encounter, Syracuse, Yale, Columbia, Dartmouth or Pennsylvania, will be much more than an even opponent for a team that had been regarded as doubtful of winning a single victory.

Even in its initial victory over Penn State, which was won by the margin of a single touchdown and goal, 26 to 19, as the result of a final march which crossed the Penn State goal in the very last minute of the game, the team did better than had been expected before the game. Again in the second game against the strong Colgate eleven, it was regarded as the underdog, but before the game was over the team had ridden roughshod over the Red Raiders, for a score of 40 to 7.

But it was against Princeton that the real caliber of the players was really realized. Before that game the query had been, how good is Cornell, but when the game ended, the unanimous verdict was, a great team, apparently as great as the teams of the era of Kaw and Pfann.

Great Variety of Plays

It was not merely the quality of the players, but the tremendous variety of the plays that they executed, with such smoothness and precision, that proved the greatness of the team, and incidentally, of its coach. Whether on attack or defense, and occasionally on both, the plays were carried out like a veteran team, and yet the percentage of newcomers was close to 50. Even against such veteran backs as Jack H. White and Thomas R. Mountain, Cornell experimented with fine success with a five-man forward line, so that the Princeton backs gained only 42 yards by rushing during the entire game. This form of defense enabled Samuel S. Stahl, who had been shifted from end to replace the Cornell captain, Edward E. Hughes, at center, to rove, and his interception of passes played a considerable part in the victory.

It was the backfield plays, however, that really have furnished the sensations each time. Of the seven backs utilized in the game, one of them for the briefest of moments, three were sophomores, and two of these played through the entire game, while the other was the lead-off man, and was also utilized most of the time. Of the six, all were both throwers and receivers of forward passes and most of them also utilized laterals with great effect.

But it was in the plays through the line, or around the sides, that the great variety chiefly developed. At first, these were sparingly used, Cornell depending chiefly on forwards for its attacks. This proved ineffective in the first half, and a run back of a punt by White, with its following goal, neutralized their effectiveness, and left Cornell behind at the half, 6 to 7. So the second half brought the line plays, reverses and laterals, and the balance of the game was a bewildering variety of fancy plays.

Line Is Strong

Another feature of the Cornell strength was the line. On attack especially when the rushing play came into execution, there were always plenty of holes for the backs to come through, while on defense the entire line was a stone wall, with the roving pair always ready to stop any gaps that might develop. Its endurance was also remarkable, only one guard and one tackle being relieved, and both of these well along in the second half. Three of the backs also played through the game, with shifts only at fullback.

Beyond doubt, the outstanding performers throughout the season so far have been the halfbacks. Malvern W. Baker '40, at left half, and George Peck '39, have the greatest variety of attacking plays, and their execution of them is so smooth that none of the opposing teams has been able to halt them with any success. With E. Vincent Eichler '40, another newcomer, directing the play throughout the game, the only position which required shifts was fullback, and here the three regulars who took part, Kenneth G. Brown '40, Robert M. Rose '39, and William Moulton '39, were all equally efficient. Karl J. Nelson '39, was used briefly in all three games, while Robert Meagher '38, as substitute quarter, and Robert Boochever '39, were substitutes in the first game, and Robert F. White '39, Henry Moransky '40, and Charles M. Scholz '39 against Colgate. Others listed as backs include Richard Morgan '39, Thomas Farrell '40, Alexander Burke '40, and Wright Bronson Jr., '40, but none of them has seen service yet.

Stahl Substitutes for Captain

One of the early casualties of the season took captain Edward E. Hughes '38, out of the lineup after the Penn State game, and after various experiments, Samuel S. Stahl '38, was moved over from end, and his play in the Princeton game definitely stamps the Peabody (Mass.) player as a first-class find. He intercepted three Princeton forward passes, and otherwise filled the place in brilliant style.

At guard, Elliot H. Hooper '38, who has taking up the duties of acting captain, and is also the chief kicker of the team, and A. Sidney Roth '39, are the regulars, with John C. Hemingway '39, one of the two line substitutes to get into the Princeton game, and James Rutledge '39, Stephen Vinciguerra '40, John Furman '39, and Daniel Guilfoyle '40, also utilized.

The tackles so far have been Alfred Van Ranst '39, and William McKeever '39, with Philip M. Tuths '39, the other Princeton substitute, and Curtis W. Lafey '40, also used.

Jerome Holland '39, and Carl E. Spang '39, held the end positions throughout the Princeton game, while Herbert Hilmer '39, Fred G. Jaicks '40, Norman J. French '39, and William C. Mojk '40, took part in the other games, as their substitutes.

Other linemen listed are Jack Upson '39, and Louis Grossman '39, who saw brief use at center, during the interim between Hughes and Stahl, Anthony J. De Fino '40, George R. Johnson '39, Fred W. Koch '40, Jack Kolb '39, Henry Linville Jr., '39, Arthur Moak '39, Edward I. Obler '40, John D. Rooney '39, Raymond Simmons '39, James Trousdell '39, George Walker '40, and William H. Worcester '40.

But with the regulars playing as they did at Princeton, few others are likely to get much of a chance for fame this year, at least.

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		**So. Methodist**	
25-Central S. T.	0	14-N. Texas T.	3
7-Tex. Christ'n	7	6-Centenary	7
14-Baylor	20	14-Washington	0
	27		10
Baylor		**Texas A. & M.**	
39-Southwestern	2	14-Manhattan	7
33-Okla. City	0	14-Miss. State	0
20-Arkansas	14		
	16		7
Texas		**Texas Christian**	
25-Texas Tech	12	0-Ohio State	14
0-La. State	9	7-Arkansas	7
7-Oklahoma	7	20-Tulsa	13
	28		34
Rice			
6-Oklahoma	6		
0-Louisiana St.	13		
	19		

Schumacher-Norton Win

ATLANTA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Texas' No. 1 golf team, Don Schumacher of Dallas and Morris Norton of Wichita Falls, belted par around in the old-time Jones fashion yesterday as they won the opening match of a tournament arranged as a tribute to Bobby Jones, Atlanta's grand slam golfer. The Texans were seven under par for 36 holes in their best ball score as they defeated the Louisiana No. 2 team, Ben Downing and Hickman Greene, 4 and 3, in the only match played on the first day of the southern states four-ball championship.

Argentines Win, 10-7

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 13 (AP)—Argentina's polo internationalists defeated Mexico, 10-7, yesterday in the rubber match of a three-game series. The Mexicans held the winners even in the last five chukkers, but could not make up a 4-1 advantage the Argentines gained in the first three periods. Luis Duggan led the scoring with six goals.

U.S. Track Stars Establish Three New World Marks

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Although most running tracks right now are merely the places where supporters of winning football teams land when they jump out of the Stadium to start a snake dance, and the big winter indoor season doesn't open until January, an off-season checkup on summer track and field performances shows Uncle Sam's athletes still on top.

The season didn't end officially until various touring American teams returned, laden with medals and trophies, from jaunts to Europe and Japan a few weeks ago. Since then a list of the season's best performances has been rounded up by the Amateur Athlete, official publication of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Seven Records Bettered

This list discloses that seven world records were bettered, some of them more than once, during the outdoor season, and that American athletes were responsible for three of the new marks. Other honors went to England, Finland, Sweden, Hungary and Ireland.

Aided by the fact that races seldom are run on a yardage basis except here and in England, the Americans came out on top in 14 out of 26 events and shared first in three others, counting the 120-yard and 110-meter hurdles races as one.

One of the records was a 4:06.6 mile made by Stanley Wooderson of England in a paced trial, beating Glenn Cunningham's 4:08.8 standard, but American milers who have seen Wooderson run were inclined to discount that feat, pointing out that his time in a real race likely would be somewhat slower. They claim Archie San Romani's 4:07.2, second best of the year, actually was a greater performance.

One that will not stand for any argument, however, is the hammer throw of 198 feet 8⅝ inches, credited to Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, beating the accepted record by more than nine feet. Then there was the dual feat of the Californians, Earle Meadows and Bill Sefton, in pole vaulting 14ft. 11in.

Other world-record breaking feats by Americans were Bob Osgood's stunt of running the high hurdles in 14s. flat and Mel Walker's high jump of 6ft. 10⅜in.

Jonsson Sets New Mark

John Henry Jonsson of Sweden and Miklos Szabo of Hungary ran 3000 meters in 8:15.8 and 8:17.8, respectively, to beat the record of 8:14.4. Ilmari Salminen of Finland did 10,000 meters in 30:05.5 against a record of 30:06.2. No American could even earn a place among the bests in either of these events nor in the 5000 meters, in which the record wasn't even threatened.

Three record-breaking and one record-equaling performances were not listed among the bests because they had no chance for record approval. Ben Johnson of New York and Yoshioka of Japan both ran 100 meters in 10.2 seconds and Adrian Talley did 100 yards in 9.4 with strong winds behind them. John Woodruff, long-striding Pittsburgh Negro, was clocked in 1:47.8, two seconds under the world record, for 800 meters, only to learn the track was five feet short.

And Talking of... "Minorities"

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"I see from my newspaper headlines," remarked an American friend who arrived here recently, "that only two things are going forward in British sport these days—football and football." And this was quite a pardonable mistake for him to make. For so much limelight falls upon Association Football and Rugby Football that, to a casual observer, they would seem to be the only athletic preoccupations of the natives in the winter. Whereas the truth of the matter is that there are many other highly-popular sports, whose devotees collectively outnumber by far those of the football field.

Although statistics on which to base exact comparison are lacking, it is correct, I guess, to put field-hockey players away up at the top of the people who constitute what may be termed, entirely without disrespect, the sporting "minorities." Theirs is a game with little publicity but great popularity, a pastime that thrives upon players, not payers. At least as many people play hockey as play Soccer. But many, many fewer watch it.

And while that state of affairs continues the administrators of the game will no doubt be able always to pride themselves—as indeed they do very frankly—upon the fact that field-hockey remains quite free from even the faintest suspicion of professionalism. After all, it is the crowd that develops the financial aspect of sport and turns amateur players into box-office attractions, whether they like it or not.

International field-hockey matches and the annual Oxford-Cambridge clash at Beckenham—a game unfailingly productive of a particularly hearty type of play—draw biggish crowds, composed mostly of players and past players; but the ordinary entertainment-seeking "fan" goes next door to see football.

Women Favor Hockey

Hockey is far and away the favorite field game for British women and girls. Their side of it is conducted most admirably by all-feminine administration and their enthusiasm is unbounded. Many large schools for boys play hockey for a term at least during the winter, clubs for men abound on every hand, and the game is played, with particular keenness in the fighting services.

Next to hockey players the largest body of winter sportsmen (and sportswomen) under our "Minority" heading are the cross-country runners. They are to be seen on Saturday afternoons, plodding in packs over plowed fields, ditches and stiles, up hill and down dale. The democratic community of harriers, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three parts. The fast, the medium and the slow. And in clubs of any size the members run, accordingly, in three packs. The fast is for the scorchers whose vision carries as far as silver cups and little plush-lined boxes with medals in them; the slow is for people built more for comfort than speed and for those whose scorching days have become a glowing memory; and the medium (in my personal view) is a trying detachment that travels either too slow for the fast men or too fast for the slow. Especially the latter.

Few Play Lacrosse

Lacrosse, which is so enormously popular in Canada and has an enthusiastic following in the United States, is played by surprisingly few people in Britain. True, there are a national club championship, for a trophy called the Iroquois Cup, and contests for divisional flags; but for some reason, hard to find, the game never "gets over" with the public. Lacrosse, known in the New World as a test for the huskiest "he men" is best known in Britain as a game for girls' schools.

In this it resembles basketball, which, indeed, is hardly played anywhere else, excepting as a game for a gymnastic class in an interval between deep-breathing exercises and running round the hall on the toes. A basketball player, dressed as American athletes dress for their far sterner version of the game, would probably be mistaken here for the man who has come to remove the piano.

What else do Britishers do in the winter? Plenty. They do, of course, nearly all the things they do in the summer—lawn tennis, golf, rowing for example—but they do them comparatively gently, as if to pay faint respect to the traces of what used to be considered the "close" season. Then, too, they do a great number of things indoors, such as playing badminton, squash rackets, rackets, billiards and table tennis. And they fence, wrestle, box, skate, play hockey on ice (a few of them) and indulge in indoor versions of such summer games as cricket and bowls.

Squash Rackets Grows

Squash rackets has leaped forward immensely in popularity. As may be gathered from the fact that my own club in London now provides more than a thousand members with 15 courts and a swimming pool. Women as well as men have taken up the game very enthusiastically. "Squash" appeals particularly to city workers. It provides them with a much appreciated opportunity for hard exercise, compressed into a short time, during the luncheon hour or on the way home from the office.

Indoors, the games with the greatest followings, numerically, are Snookers' Pool (a diversion that has almost removed billiards from the billiards tables of London clubs) and table tennis, formerly known by the unimpressive name, "ping-pong." Once it got rid of that title—a title more unfortunate than unjust at the time when it was invented—the game of propelling a little celluloid ball with a little bat over a little net on a not-so-little table became rapidly a national vogue. Today some 40,000 serious players are registered with the English Table Tennis Association, and the number of devotees who flourish on a less pretentious footing defies computation.

Even now I have not presented a really comprehensive sketch of the "Minorities." Nothing has been said of the "hikers," who have a cross-country walking season between October and March; the horse-riders—more numerous in Britain now than they have ever been before—the Real Tennis players (the smallest body practising any established sport) and others besides. But enough has been said, perhaps, to show that the newspaper headlines, featuring football, football and more football, convey a misleading impression of the winter sports scene in Britain.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May
"There is more going forward than you might think."

Jack Morrison Opposes His Dad's Eleven in Dallas on Saturday

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 13 (AP)—The football house of Morrison will be divided against itself when Vanderbilt and Southern Methodist battle in Dallas Saturday.

On the Vanderbilt bench will be Ray Morrison, veteran grid tutor, watching his 21-year-old son, Jack, perform as field general of the Southern Methodist Mustangs, whom he coached for several years before coming here three years ago to succeed Dan McGugin.

"We'll be out there to win just as in any other game," said Morrison, adding, "I'll be satisfied with a one-point victory."

Asked if he would like to see his son do well against Vanderbilt, Morrison replied, "I wouldn't mind seeing him make a long run, but I don't want him to score a touchdown on my boys."

Scout Henry Frnka returned from watching the Mustangs last week with glowing reports of the prowess of young Morrison. This tickled his father, but at the same time made him apprehensive.

"Jack is a great—yes, great—passer, good runner and fair kicker," Frnka said. "I think Southern Methodist is at least 40 per cent better when he is in the game."

In Dallas, Matty Bell, S. M. U. coach, said he planned to use Morrison as a "spot" player rather than as a starter and full time player. Jack is six feet tall and weighs 170 pounds.

He entered Vanderbilt as a freshman because he didn't want to play football under his father, then mentor of the Mustangs.

When Morrison switched jobs in the fall of 1935, Jack enrolled in S. M. U. He is now a senior, but did not play in the Vandy-Mustang game last year. S. M. U. won that one, 16 to 0.

Big Ten Conference

Illinois		**Minnesota**	
20-Ohio	6	69-N. D. State	7
0-De Paul	0	9-Nebraska	14
0-Notre Dame	0	6-Indiana	0
	6		21
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
33-Iowa State	0	12-Centre	0
7-Michigan	0	0-Minnesota	6
	0		6
Michigan		**Chicago**	
14-Mich. State	19	0-Vanderbilt	18
0-Northwestern	7	0-Wisconsin	27
	26		45
Purdue		**Ohio State**	
33-Butler	7	14-Tex. Christ'n	0
0-Ohio State	13	13-Purdue	0
7-Carnegie Tech	0	12-So. California	13
	20		13
Iowa		**Wisconsin**	
0-Washington	14	32-S. D. State	0
14-Bradley	7	12-Marquette	0
		27-Chicago	0
	21		0

Mrs. Vare Golf Medalist

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr., of Philadelphia, former national champion, won the qualifying medal of the Berthellyn Cup invitation tournament at the Huntingdon Valley Course yesterday with an 80. Mrs. W. G. Hamilton and Mrs. Frank O'Neill Jr., both of Philadelphia, and Jean Bauer of East Providence, R. I., tied for runner-up honors with 81 each and Betty Abernethy of Pittsburgh, state champion, was next with 82. Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Willoughby, Ohio, carded an 84. Dorothy Traung of San Francisco, last year's winner, carded an 85, the same score turned in by Clarrie Tiernan of Ireland, and Mrs. Sidney E. Martin of Philadelphia. Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., turned in an 86.

Dengis Marathon Victor

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Pat Dengis, Baltimore's consistent long-distance runner, made a show of a field of 48 rivals in winning the thirteenth annual Portchester marathon yesterday. Jumping into the lead after the first 10 miles, Dengis never thereafter was threatened and at the finish had a margin of a mile over the runner-up Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I. Dengis, who won this test in 1934, was clocked in 2h. 33m. 45s. in winning the long grind, run over the full Marathon distance of 26 miles, 385 yards. Pawson was nearly six minutes behind with his finishing time of 2h. 39m. 35s. William Wilson of Philadelphia was third in 2h. 43m. 15s.

Plan for Geist Trophy Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 13—Plans have been completed for the first annual invitation golf tournament of the Seaview Golf Club and outstanding amateurs from all sections of the country will be here to compete, Oct. 22, 23 and 24. The tournament will mark the opening of competition for the Clarence H. Geist Trophy and a long list of other valuable prizes will also be distributed to the winners. There will be 18 holes of medal play on the opening day followed by two days of match play.

Nelson and Shute Lose

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 13 (AP)—Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., and Denny Shute, United States P. G. A. champion, lost the first match of their South American golfing tour. The visitors were beaten, 2 and 1, by John Cruickshank, Argentine open champion, and Marcos Churio in an 18-hole exhibition match at the Olivos Golf Club.

Rovers Sign Pike

WINNIPEG, Oct. 13 (CP)—Alf Pike, captain and ace center of Winnipeg Monarchs, last year's Dominion junior hockey champions, has been added to the New York Rovers, it was announced yesterday by Lester Patrick.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gabby Hartnett, Cubs, opposed shift to Brooklyn and was assured of job with Chicago in 1937 by Owner P. K. Wrigley.

Three Years Ago

Crowd of 55,000 watched Pitt drub Southern California, 20-7, as Illinois downed Ohio State 14-13 and Chicago walloped Michigan, 27-0.

Five Years Ago

Hans Wagner, ex-Pittsburgh star, applied for job as manager of Cincinnati Reds.

Fourth Game Is Drawn

World's Championship Chess

	Games Won	Games Tied	Games Lost	P'nts Won	P'nts Lost
Max Euwe	1	2	1	2	3
Alexander Alekhine	1	2	1	2	3

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13 (AP)—The fourth game for the world's chess championship ended last night in a draw between the champion, Dr. Max Euwe, and the French challenger, Dr. Alexander Alekhine, after 27 moves. The fifth game is scheduled for tomorrow.

All-Star Team Increased

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Four former Philadelphia college basketball players were added yesterday to the intercollegiate all-star squad headed by Larry Kelley, former Yale player that will meet the Sphas, American professional league champions, here Saturday. Lou Dubin and Steve Yuenger, formerly of Temple, and Matt Krotchowell and Phil Kear, former LaSalle players, are the additions. The squad also includes Franny Murray, formerly of Pennsylvania, and Dick Miles, captain of last year's Yale quintet. Kelley has called a practice session for Thursday night.

Pro Game Canceled

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Richard Guy of the Amerks, Pittsburgh's entry in the American professional football league, said last night the game with Cincinnati scheduled for next Sunday in Forbes field has been canceled. Guy said the Amerks did not plan to play any more home games. The next league encounter will be in Boston against the Shamrocks, Oct. 24.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Where Smartness Is Casualness in Go-About Coats

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Coats, Casual And Otherwise

Fur-Trim Everywhere. Black Fox Excites Comment

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Let us be thankful for the vogue that makes it smart to be causual the greater part of the day. Casual clothes are pleasant to wear and when they are good, have a sort of aristocratic self-assurance not excelled by lavishly trimmed, formal costumes. For women whose lives revolve around an office or school and a home where entertainment is simple, a casual coat is the important outdoor garment. The classification includes a country type and a go-to-town type, and this season avoids monotony by variety of silhouettes, detailing and materials.

In the smart country classification there are offered this fall a few outstanding models in true Harris tweeds, designed by Helen Cookman. One is illustrated on this page and despite its unassuming dignity it is a really romantic garment and has a story to tell.

Hand-Produced Tweeds

Last year in Scotland the Highland Home Industries concern initiated a contest in the Outer Hebrides, which was sponsored by the British Queen, herself a Scottish woman. The purpose was to revive the production of hand-produced Harris tweeds, which have been to a great measure supplanted by machine yardage. Prizes were offered to those crofters who produced the finest goods without the intervention of a machine or a chemical dye. Mrs. Cookman went to Scotland and brought back with her to New York the lengths which had been awarded the prizes, and they are today the most exclusive tweeds in the United States. The coats are one-of-a-kind, for it is impossible ever for the crofter who made the material to reproduce it exactly because a vegetable dye never produces twice the same color tones. So the woman who owns one of these coats can know that she will never meet its twin and also that it will last a lifetime.

In the Outer Hebrides the men raise the sheep and shear the wool from their backs, after which the women do the carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving. The dyes are obtained from the plants and lichens growing around the cottages. Even the children contribute to the industry by "sitting on the wool" to force the oil out of the end of the fibers.

We owe to Mrs. Cookman, also, one of the most interesting of this season's go-to-town models. It is also tweed, but this time, the so-called John Barr. It is striped in white and one may choose either a black ground or one in a subtle shade of brown which has a purplish patina. In this coat the stripes are used vertically, except in the deep-pointed yoke, whose horizontal lines broaden the shoulders and chest and thus slim the nipped-in waist and molded hips. Barrel-shaped, hand-carved wood buttons close it from high neckline to midway of the slightly flared skirt. A removable stone martin scarf stresses the importance of the model.

The most popular silhouettes for the all-day town or country coat are the time-honored reefer, the beltless, parachute-flared princess, the swagger and the new tubular or boxer coat.

Necklines are often high and may wear no collar, or a rolled turtle collar, a flared petal collar, a small tailored collar of fur, or lapels, notched high.

Shoulders are moderately built out, occasionally box pleated, and there are also raglans. Sleeves are inclined to be bulky and may be seamed or stitched. Pockets are featured. Many coats close invisibly on the left of the center line, but others play up a line of ornamental buttons. The value of talon slide fasteners is, at the moment, a matter of dispute, but this closing is more likely to appear on formal models than on all-day coats. Belts are confined to the types that are rather strictly tailored, and, of course, fitted. Stitching, seaming, pleating and tucking are used to give all coats a feminine appearance, for austerity is not the watchword of the season.

Besides tweeds, wool fabrics in a variety of weaves and textures appear. Tweeds are, of course, rugged, but the more formal fabrics wear smooth, often suède-like surfaces. Fleece and camel's hair are developed in many attractive garments and Peck and Peck is featuring imported English cashmere.

Formality and Furs

The use of fur is either so restrained as to win a special distinction on this account, as in the small tailored collars which are having a great vogue; or so lavish that although many of us may admire the splendor of the pelts and the almost incredible skill with which they are handled, few of us will wear them.

This subject of furs brings us over into the category of formal coats, suitable for late afternoon functions. These are in most cases fitted, and are developed in peach-skin wool, duvetyn, velvedean, broadcloth and other materials of such smoothness and deep pile. Molyneux has designed one which is a sensation because, although to be worn with a street-length dress, it reaches the instep. This, however, is in the nature of a "trial balloon," and is not likely to become an accepted fashion.

For De Luxe Wear

Bulky sleeves of fur are high style for de luxe garments. Rich pelts are used also for deep cuffs, massive collars, front and border trimmings and for single stole-like bands down center closings—which in such models are likely to be zippers.

Vionnet has designed a so-called tuxedo coat wearing down its entire front-length two fur revers. Molyneux's tight-fitted model of peach-skin wool, trimmed exuberantly with black fox, is having a prestige vogue. The fur collar is high and broad like a ruff and two heavy bands trim the skirt and are brought up in a tapered line to the hip bone.

All the fox furs are greatly in evidence, but black fox, being something of a novelty, excites particular comment. Lynx, wolf, skunk are much seen. Skunk is very high style now for a town fur, and in this respect is a well-regarded parvenu. Among the flat furs, persian and mink are cocks of the roost, but leopard is being used in very chic effects.

Van Nes-De Vos

Left—Original Coat by Mainbocher, in Smooth Black Wool. An All-Day Town Model. Center—Country and Campus Coat Designed by Helen Cookman and Made From a Prize Length of Harris Tweed Completely Produced by Hand and Dyed With Vegetable Colors. The Checked Tweed Skirt Is Not One of the Prize Tweeds, but Is Never-theless Smart and Durable and the Natural Cashmere Sweater Is a Satisfying Complement for the Outfit. Right—Original Coat by Lelong in a Smooth Green Wool and Trimmed With Skunk, Which Appears Again on the Toque. A Formal Coat for Conservative Women. All Three From Lord & Taylor

Through the Editor's Window

A Sky Pageant and Some Famous Sledge Dogs

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As I write this (late at night) the sky, filled with stars, is a shimmering veil of green chiffon bands of light. Aurora Borealis is putting on a show of breath-taking beauty and magnitude. This shining planet, as if not content in gladdening our eyes with daytime color splashed luxuriantly over autumn woodland, field and stone-wall, must add a glory of nighttime color and brilliance, to remind us that loveliness is peaceful and abundant, and man's preoccupation with international grabbing and unfriendliness a very poor thing in a world so naturally beautiful and harmonious.

We have been watching Borealis from a darkened upper room, the casements opened wide to the great sky show. The night is cold; crisp stars look down in myriads upon what we know to be a brilliantly painted countryside. And what a pageant! Bands and veils of pale green light push upward, upward, toward the starry zenith, spreading fanlike. Then all quivers and shimmers, with a glow of pink deepening to red, and a pale electric white-green deepening to aqua, soft and clear. Light and shadow in rapid upward and outward movement remind one inevitably of the play of geysers in Yellowstone Park or of colored lights thrown upon some cascade or fountain at a world's fair.

* * *

Inevitably, too, and I think always hereafter, the Northern Lights spread above Our Hill will remind me of dogs, old huskies, lying quietly under tall trees in New Hampshire, contentedly half-asleep with perhaps their dreams and their wonderful memories—dogs that went to the South Pole with Admiral Byrd.

Aurora Australis she is, over Little America, and sister to Borealis. As I gaze up into the pink and green sky the vast white spaces at the top and bottom of our planet seem swiftly near. Snow, isolated huts half-buried in drifts, nights brilliant with the constant play of colored lights—and a jolly, enthusiastic dog-team digging in for a sleep.

At Wonalancet, New Hampshire, the famous Chinook kennels at the far end of a woodland road, are fairly in the forest. To its canine heroes we recently paid tribute—Mike, Byrd's favorite, and Lady and others. For from there went Huskies and Malemutes on both of Admiral Byrd's expeditions to Little America. At the entrance lodge you may see their pictures, their worn harnesses and sledges—yes, and their names painted on rough boards, the same "nameplates" that identified their respective sleeping quarters down beyond the Bay of Whales.

* * *

And you may see many of the owners of these nameplates, grand old dogs, well cared for, big, gentle fellows, buff, rusty, black-and-white, or gray, their eyes full of silent mystery. It is something to bury one's fingers in the deep coat of a dog that has made the long trek overland and back from Little America to the South Pole. Looking into their handsome, winning faces, one tries to envision their Great Adventure. They have seen vast mile upon mile of unrelieved white, with the jagged Antarctic mountain range rearing up along the southern horizon. They have slept in icy dugouts while blizzards raged over them, ever adjusting themselves to the present as is the wonderful way of dogs. They have slipped into deep crevasses, hanging perilously by harness and rope until pulled back up to safety. They have run with their sledges and drivers until ready to drop, only to start out next morning, straining at the harness, eager to be off.

And tonight, up in New Hampshire, they lie safe and comfortable in their kennels, the big beauties, while the Northern Lights, spreading fanwise and colorful above Our Hill, make polar nights seem very neighborly.

* * *

Thus a sky show sweeps one across a shining planet to the top and bottom of a world, enabling one to claim all lands and peoples as one's own, without war or grabbing, and to dwell in the abundance of loveliness. So, seated at an opened casement, surveying the jeweled vault overhead, one travels through limitless space and time, as the mind unfettered may ever do.

A Wednesday Column

A Cover-Over for Baby

When the very cold weather comes, and the baby of six months and over does not stay covered, the solution is a cover-over that is actually baby-proof. You can buy them or make them.

This is the principle of their design: Use lightweight wool or cotton material (if too heavy they are useless in fall or early spring, and in cold weather extra blankets are needed anyway) the full size of the baby's bed. Tie at the four corners. Keep the lower three-quarters down by using wide flaps on each side that tuck under the mattress. On the upper side the flaps must be loose enough for the baby to have plenty of room to throw his arms above his head. Some coverings have double "arms," wide and roomy instead of covering the entire upper part of the bed, and fasten to the corners with tapes. A hole must be cut for the head and a slit made some twenty-five inches down the center. Close the slit with a zipper or with buttons and a wide flap, and the neck must be bound with a soft, smooth material, perhaps satin, and padded, so that the baby's neck is comfortable.

Hallowe'en Fixings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For children's parties make sandwiches in the shape of triangles. Use any filling desired and place a pumpkin face on top of the bread, whole wheat being more colorful with the yellow of the face. For the face, use a slice of hard-cooked egg, two slices of stuffed olives for eyes, pimiento for mouth and a clove for the nose.

Cut bread in rounds, spread with cream cheese, and currant jelly. Place a layer of peanut butter on second round and lay it on first, peanut butter side up to form foundation of pumpkin face. Currant jelly can be used to make the features on this face.

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Baby Chex—'Parking' Junior

Store-Sponsored Nursery Is Boon to Shopping Mothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington Park, Calif.

A young mother trying to tilt her hat to the most becoming angle, while a two-year-old tugged insistently at her skirt, gave Marie Anderson of Huntington Park, California, the idea for her Baby Chex.

"Everywhere down town I saw mothers trying to buy clothes, to choose attractive dresses, or comfortable shoes, and all of the time, two-thirds of their attention was occupied with little children who wanted to get back to their cribs or their play," Mrs. Anderson explained.

"It really isn't fair to the mothers, and certainly it isn't fair to the babies. I don't believe it is the easiest thing for a store clerk to satisfy a customer who is so preoccupied, either. The problem is obvious, and the answer was to get the store owner and mother together."

This Mrs. Anderson proceeded to do.

Stores Co-operate

Huntington Park is a thriving suburb of Los Angeles, of some 30,000 population. It has a large shopping district, but none of the stores is large enough to establish a nursery of its own similar to those operated by larger metropolitan department stores.

But if one store couldn't manage it, several could, and Mrs. Anderson went to the Chamber of Commerce with a plan for a community nursery, sponsored by the merchants, where shopping mothers might leave their babies in safe and comfortable surroundings and do their buying in peace.

The business men agreed. Work out the details, they said, and we'll support you.

The first step was to get an appropriate location. A large storeroom one block from the center of the business district was located and under Mrs. Anderson's expert direction it soon was transformed into a delightful playroom. Partitioned off at the rear of the room was a section for the youngest babies. Small white cribs where the little ones could sleep; a refrigerator for keeping their bottles fresh and a stove for warming the milk were installed. Comfortable rocking chairs for mothers who wanted to rest or nurse their babies, all were part of the thoughtful provision.

A large playroom, typical of any nursery, was furnished in the fore part of the Baby Chex. A cangoleum rug easily mopped each morning, covers the floor. Gay pictures were chosen for the walls and the drapes are colorful chintz with nursery characters gamboling from top to hem. The playground equipment includes a small sand pile with pails and shovels, a slide, little chairs and tables, hammer and nail sets, a tricycle, a swing, and a small gymnasium. There are baby pens for the small children, with smooth rattles, easily cleaned, and strings of round, bright-colored beads.

Thirty store owners co-operated with Mrs. Anderson when the Baby Chex was opened. Each of them pledged $2 a month which entitled his store to 25 baby check validations. If more were needed, they could be purchased at 10 cents apiece.

The service to the mother is entirely free. She brings her youngster to the Baby Chex, leaves him with a smiling attendant, gets a ticket and leaves on her shopping tour. She need make only a 10 cent purchase at any one of the 30 stores in order to get her ticket validated, and the 10 cent purchase entitles her to two hours "free parking" of her baby. Each ticket may have two validations which means that by making two purchases, totaling not less than 20 cents, any mother may be free for four hours to do her shopping.

Plan Has Worked

Actually the plan has worked most successfully. Checking over records kept by the sponsoring merchants shows that purchases ranged from 50 cents to $15. There are noticeably fewer exchanges on merchandise. Women who are unhurried while shopping are quite generally more satisfied than the woman whose thought is necessarily divided.

"The Baby Chex is paying for itself, but if it weren't, the money which the merchants are investing in it couldn't be better spent," according to A. T. Blain, president of the Retail Merchants. "It builds good will, and is the best possible advertising."

Seventy-five babies were checked in during the first week. There was a demand to keep the nursery open in the evenings made by parents who were kept at home because they had no one with whom to leave their children. One trial at the Baby Chex and confidence was insured.

A shy young couple with an eight-months-old baby doubtfully entered the nursery one evening. They explained that the little girl had been kept in an incubator for several weeks, and that they had not had an evening away from home together since her birth. When reassured that the little one would be lovingly cared for, and fed promptly at the appointed time, the couple "parked" her and went to a show. Four hours later they returned, delighted with their first evening of freedom, and frankly surprised to find their daughter sleeping peacefully.

Baby coos and laughter, the clapping of little hands, and, from the older ones frequent, "Me don't want ta go home," indicate that for Baby, too, the Baby Chex is a satisfactory enterprise.

Cranberry Conserve

Grate rind of
6 oranges, peel, remove membrane, and dice the pulp.
Combine rind, pulp and
1 pound cranberries in saucepan, place over fire and bring to a boil. Cover and let simmer 10 minutes. Add
5½ cups sugar and boil hard one minute. Remove from fire, add
½ bottle fruit pectin
1 cup raisins
½ cup nuts, chopped. Stir thoroughly. Pour into mold or jelly glasses and set aside to harden. Makes 12 glasses of conserve.

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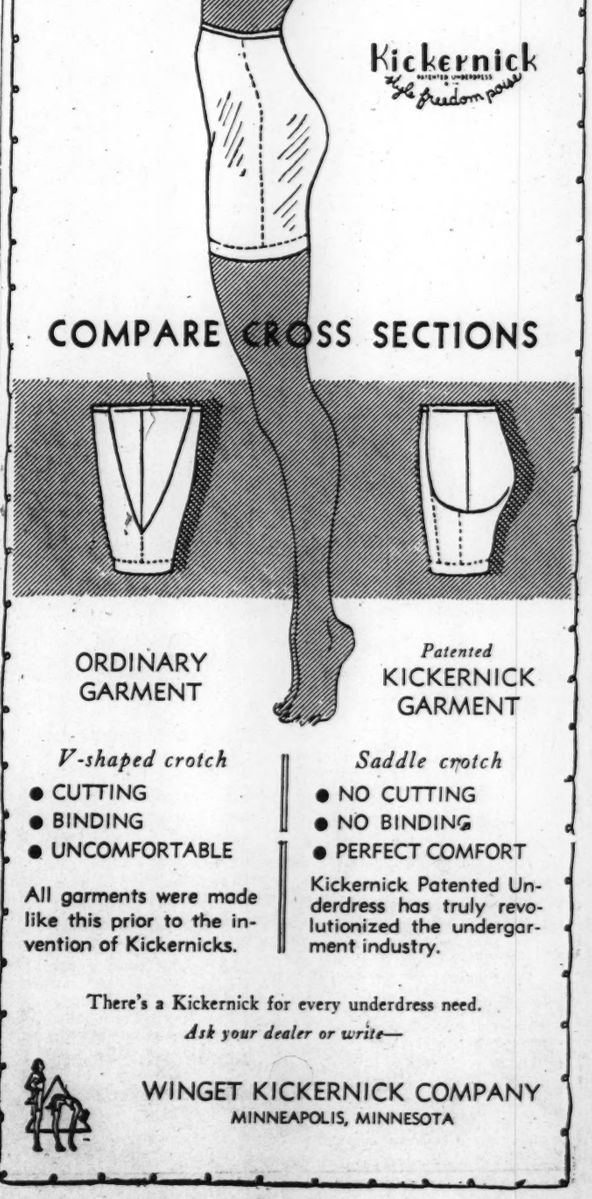

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Unwavering Drive On Liquor Traffic Pledged by Bishop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13—Presiding Bishop Arthur J. Moore of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, voiced vigorous opposition to the liquor traffic, at Winchester recently.

"We expect to preach against it, sing against it and vote against it until at last it is driven out of our modern society," he declared.

Bishop Moore's challenge followed a report by the conference's lay activities board which denounced the liquor traffic and called upon the members of the church to observe the discipline (church code) which prohibits them from having even remote connection with liquor interests.

"Let no one imagine that Methodism believes the last word has been said concerning the overthrow of the liquor traffic," Bishop Moore said.

"Liquor has not changed its essential nature. It still consumes the substance, rots the brain and damns the souls of men and women."

Mrs. Howard M. Hoge, president of the Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union, appearing by invitation, urged the conference to place itself on record as favoring an amendment to the state law placing liquor of more than 1.5 per cent alcoholic content under local option.

Mrs. Hoge asserted that there was "no greater stumbling block to the work of the church than the drinking habit and the liquor traffic," and that there was need to urge church people to "clear themselves of complicity" in the liquor traffic.

Reminder of First Non-Stop Atlantic Flight

© Harris & Ewing

Model of the Alcock-Brown Plane of 1919

Paul Garber of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Shows Lawrence Coggilo, a Young Sightseer From Glassenberg, Conn., the Model Recently Received by the Smithsonian of the Famous Airplane in Which Sir Arthur Whitten Brown and Sir John Alcock Flew the Stormy Atlantic 18 Years Ago. Powered With Two Rolls-Royce Engines, the Plane, a British Vickers-Vimy, Had a Range of 2440 Miles and Was Capable of Doing 100 Miles an Hour. Taking Off From Newfoundland on June 14, 1919, It Landed in Ireland 16 Hours Later

Rotary Announces Disbanding of All Clubs in Germany

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—The secretariat of Rotary International notified its membership yesterday of the end of Rotary in Germany.

Announcing the disbandment of the 42 clubs in Germany and the one in the Free City of Danzig, the secretariat, in a statement to member clubs, said the action was "in line with the considered judgment of the German Rotarians with regard to their obligations as good citizens of their country."

Dissolution of the German service clubs began in Berlin on Aug. 31, after the country's high command started a campaign against them because they did not conform to National Socialism. Walter Buch, chief justice of the party court, circulated a statement which said, "Rotary is not anti-Semitic and it is ruled by an international organization conceived in America."

The statement issued from international headquarters said it was "deeply regretted that the clubs in Germany found it necessary to sever the ties which have bound German Rotarians in friendly fellowship with men of many other nations."

There are about 1400 Rotarians in Germany, Chesley R. Perry, international secretary, said.

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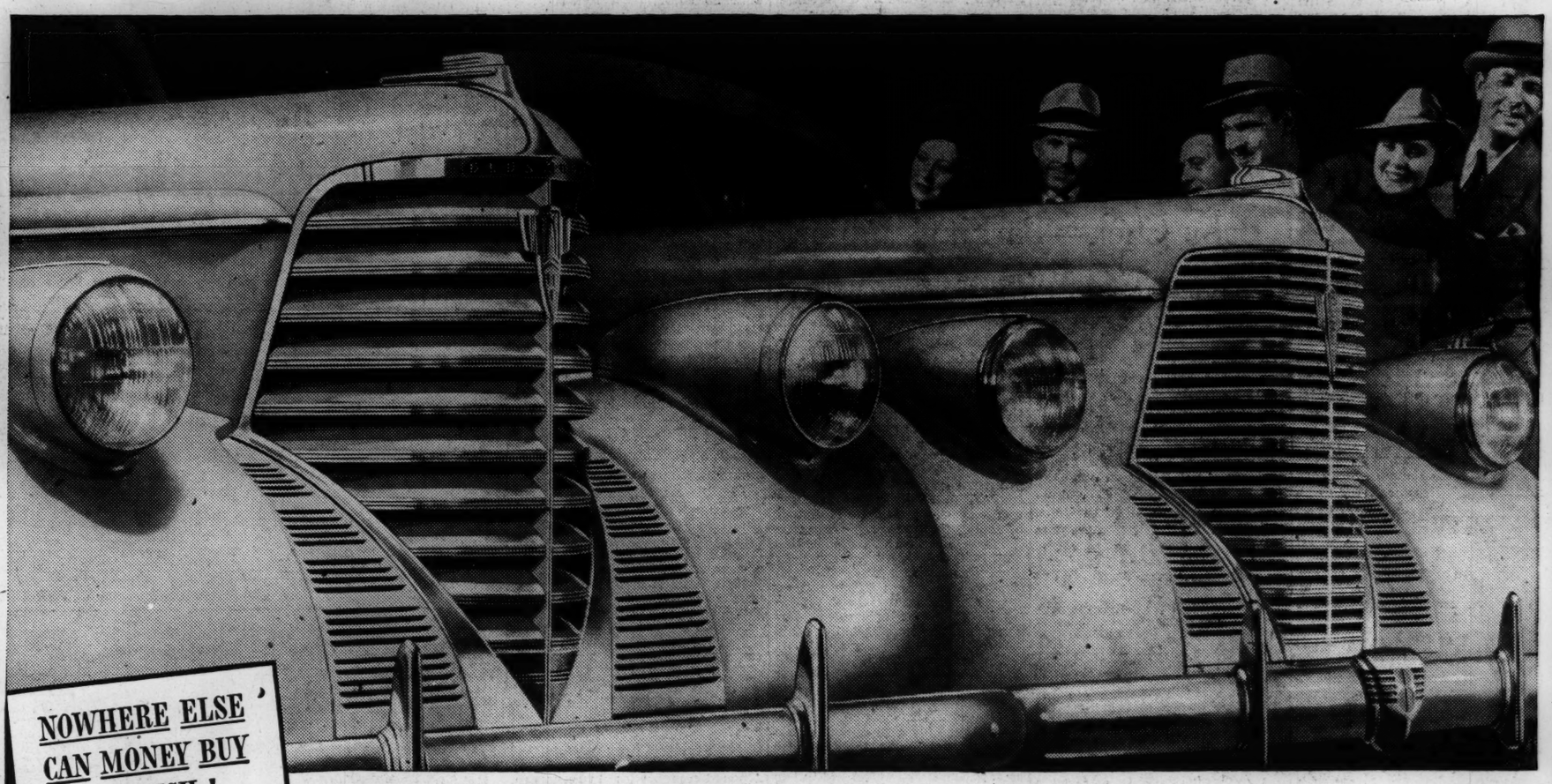

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*Built in at the factory at extra cost.

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Now on Display at All Oldsmobile Dealers

The Heartless City

FOR seventeen years I lived in a little town and heard tell of the heartless city.

Our village was near enough to Chicago so that one could, at the expense of a cindery train ride and a ten-dollar bill, go and see for himself; some of the villagers did it, just for the experience, and came home to lean against the hitching rack and spin yarns. Of treeless streets, so deep between cliff-like buildings that the sun never reached bottom; of lease-bound families that lived like cliff-dwellers in great blocks of buildings, where they spent a lifetime without knowing their next-door neighbor': name nor wanting to, and where everybody locked his house when he went out and had to carry a key to get back in.

As an eight-year-old I made the trip myself a couple of times, returning home with a blurred impression of stampeding crowds, clanging street-cars, elevated trains thundering overhead, and of inhabitants so uppity that they dressed up to go down town, and put signs on their front doors: "Deliver All Goods In Rear."

Home looked awfully good after that. It took two or three days of peace and quiet to get the kinks out. There were only fifteen hundred persons in our town, and that was a Commercial Club figure; the butcher said he knew everybody and could add up but 1388. A fellow could walk down the middle of the street and feel the dust squish up between his toes; didn't have to dress up all the time. At night it was so quiet all you could hear was the crickets and tree frogs singing away outside, and you'd lie in bed with the sweet night air sweeping across your face, and fall asleep thinking how glad you were you didn't have to live in Chicago and carry a door key.

* * *

THE WAR CAME ALONG, and Sam and I landed in Chicago looking for Fort Sheridan. We knew better than to inquire the way of strangers; that might reveal our country origin and expose us to all sorts of sharpers. (We who ducked when the Elevated went by!) So we asked an Irish policeman for directions.

"Fort Sheridan? You got maybe thir-r-r-ty miles ride on the train. Go over to Adams and Wabash and catch the North Shore."

We were no better off than before; where was Adams and Wabash? A civilian, overhearing, offered himself. "I'm going that way. I'll show you."

Sam and I looked at each other. We were two against one; we decided to trust him, with full reserve. So we set out with our yellow suitcases, and reached a certain place where our guide pointed to a door. "In there," he said, and disappeared in the street crowd.

Thus we passed smoothly around the pitfalls of the metropolis, and survived, and got ourselves out; later, as I thought it over, it seemed that the city had treated us, if not well, at least tolerantly.

* * *

ALL THAT SUMMER, Sam and I fought the battle of Fort Sheridan, and came into Chicago on week-ends. We overcame our hesitancy at asking directions; we talked to everybody. Never before had I experienced such courtesy from strangers. They went blocks out of their way to show us places; they climbed the Elevated stairs with us to make sure we got on the right trains. The policeman, often as not, put his arm around our shoulders while he set a course for us; motorists stopped at intersections and waved us across ahead of them. Twice, during that summer, strangers hailed us on the street and invited us home for dinner—invitations which the time-stamp on our passes prevented our accepting.

"Folks sure are neighborly," commented Sam. "But I reckon it's the uniform."

* * *

AND NOW, STUDYING the calendar, I find that for another seventeen years I have lived in Chicago. That evens things up; I've struck a balance, and can talk as freely about the city as I have done in the past about Walnut Grove.

I find my early fears had scant foundation. Those impressed with the coldness of the city haven't looked in the right place. The sun comes up here just as it did in Walnut Grove, and the quality is much the same; if you could take a patch of sunlight from the living room floor in Chicago and compare it with one from the village, I don't think even an expert could tell the difference.

The skyscrapers with their battalions of windows don't scare me any more, and I have ceased to fret over the fact that there are lots of streets here that I have never heard of. It was a worry at first, that feeling that one ought to learn the whole town, but after I saw a taxi-driver studying a street guide I felt wholly at ease. Office buildings and street-car lines made landmarks that grew daily more familiar. Street names assumed identity and color; even the numbered streets, like 47th and 63rd, took on significance and brought immediate pictures to mind. The city, in a word, began to make sense.

* * *

PERHAPS THE CITY is heartless, but I haven't found it so. When I laid my pocket knife down on the embankment at South Pond and forgot it, a brother fisherman canvassed fifty others who lined the stonework, until he located the owner. On the beach one day an Italian boy, with a careless gesture, brought to us a model canoe that had disappeared from our party an hour earlier. A Bohemian who chanced to remember my telephone number put me in touch with a better job.

I began to learn about city people the time the newspapers printed those nightly stories about the meadow lark. This bird was observed trapped in the court of an office building, and the city's sympathies were instantly aroused. It was seen perched on a fire-escape at the eighth floor level; that afternoon it sat for a time on the mezzanine skylight; next day it struggled as far as the fourteenth floor without finding its way out. Its daily progress was fully recorded in the papers; we read about it as we clung to our straps in train and street-car. Stenographers and employers stood in their windows, to shout encouragement to the bird and point to the square of sky, far above it, which it persistently failed to see.

Someone, after a time, enticed the creature through a window, carried it to the other side of the building, and set it free; that fact too was printed on the first page, and we breathed a sigh of release.

What is news? Human interest, editors tell us. This feathered atom rated front-page space because people were interested, and if three million humans can put aside their own affairs to be interested in one little bird, I submit that the city, tradition to the contrary, has a heart.

* * *

THE APARTMENT BUILDINGS? They're here; right across the street. But turn from them and come into our back yard: there is portulaca and lusty hibiscus, fat, red zinnias, marigolds, and snow-on-the-mountain; chrysanthemums in reserve for October, and a row of dahlias, with *Rose Fallon*, *Jersey Beacon* and the *Prince of Persia* exulting in September sun. None of these things we bought; all of them were given to us by friends and neighbors, who lean over our fence in the evenings and help us count buds.

Of course, there are lots of people here I don't know. But certain things about them all I recognize: as on a busy street downtown, when a window washer poured a little pool of water on the sidewalk so that a stray kitten might drink. Thereafter the stream of pedestrian traffic carefully divided itself, so that the kitten should be undisturbed; and there was many a smile and backward look. I thought to myself, here are business men and housewives and plasterers and file clerks, hurrying about their own affairs, thrown out of their course by such a little thing as a kitten's pink tongue. And I thought again, maybe, after all, it is not a little thing that is happening here; perhaps it is well to be reminded, now and then, that the city does have a heart.

JOHN F. HAYES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
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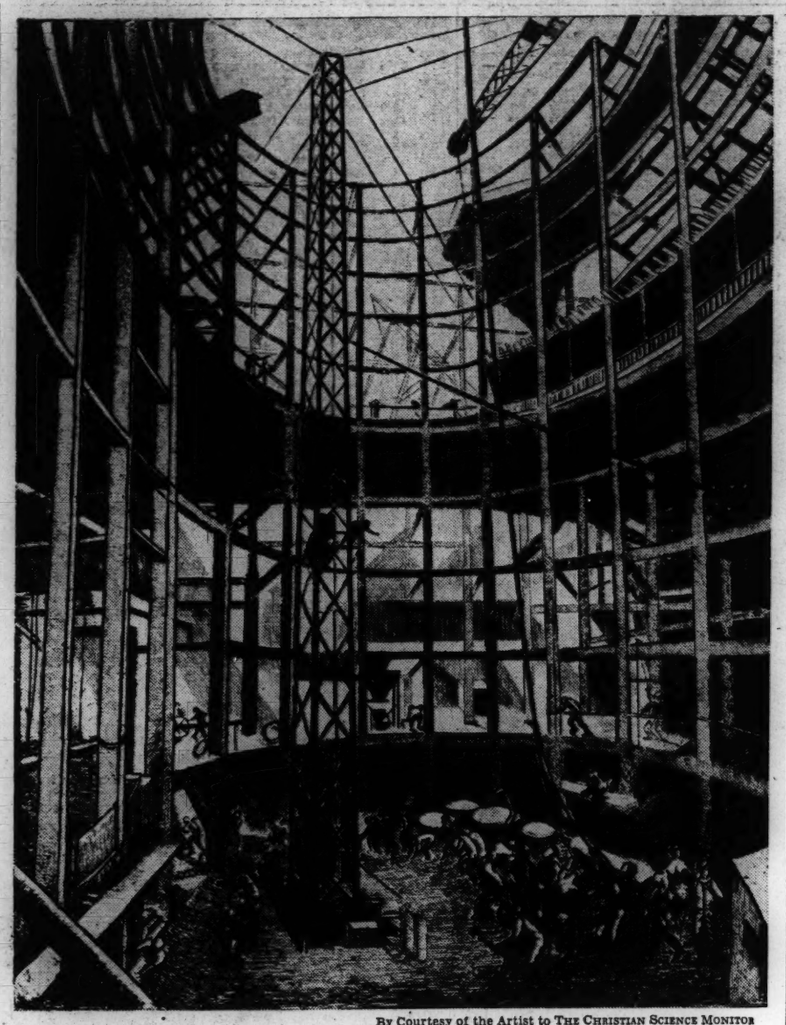
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions) Christian Science Quarterly.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CENTRE COURT, BANK OF ENGLAND: *An etching by Eileen B. Pearcey*

SCAFFOLDING, and the great steel ribs presently to be clothed in concrete or bricks and mortar, are objects that make an unwearying appeal to the eye. There is something satisfying in the clean, sheer lines, the amazing intricacy of the skeleton structure, and the smooth effortless swinging of the immense criss-cross cranes, overtopping the highest buildings like fantastic giraffes. Such a scene has inspired Miss Eileen Pearcey in her etching of the steel framework of the Centre Court of the Bank of England as it appeared during its rebuilding.

The artist's fancy has evidently been captured by the intriguing combination of vertical lines and curves, and she has composed them into an honest, forthright design. The effect of stillness given by the height of the vertical lines and sweeping curves is in dramatic contrast to the movement of the tiny workmen below, shoveling and tending the great buckets which will presently be hoisted into mid-air.

Miss Pearcey has a strong interest in movement, which is shown even in this print of the Centre Court, where the activities of the little hive of workmen are clearly seen. But her capacity for catching and depicting movement and rhythm is best seen in a number of fine drawings she has made of the celebrated Indian dancer, Uday Shan-Kar.

Token

WHEN the feathery sweet fern
And huddled blueberry bushes turn
From their summer ways of green,
When stealthy russet creeps between
Malachite and emerald,
I remember that the cold
Must not hinder me until
I pluck the bayberry on the hill.
For the bayberry is a dower
Well bestowed upon this hour.
When my hopeful hand shall crush
One leaf to free that scent, the flush
Of kindled autumn by the sea
Will burn again as vividly
As when the salty sand and spray
And slippery rock paths wove a way
Of living. So my skein is spun
Between the rise and set of sun.
I must fold the bayberry now
In my palm to keep the vow
Of memory, while this scent unlocks
A gate no peony or phlox
Has ever opened. Let me stand
Cupping the bayberry in my hand!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

Gardening in Provence

OH, THE wild flowers of Provence! My first spring here was like a dream come true. In the autumn we had laboriously planted thousands of bulbs imported, expensively, from Holland. These we planted under the scornful eye of Hilaire, who refused to be interested in them—we wondered why. When spring burst upon us one perfect morning (nothing comes gradually in Provence), I found the grassy terraces under the olive-trees one sheet of tiny blue Roman hyacinths, miniature scarlet tulips, mauve and scarlet anemones, and yellow jonquils. When I exclaimed in delight to Hilaire that our predecessor here had planted lavishly and beautifully, he at first looked blank and then, when I pointed rapturously to the jeweled grass on the terraces below, he gave it one contemptuous glance and said, *"Ah ça!—sont sauvages, Madame."*

Wild tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and jonquils! Smaller, of course, than the tame ones from Holland, but, to my mind, infinitely more fragrant, delicate and lovely. Little wonder that Hilaire had watched our bulb-planting with pitying eyes!

And so it went on all the year through, one luxuriant sequence of wild flowers, carefully cultivated in English gardens, but here claiming gloriously every mountain and valley for their own. The meek inheriting the earth. In May, the white Mediterranean heath, growing to a height of six feet in certain corners of the Estérels, covering the mountains like drifts of snow; patches of hepaticas, tiny yellow tulips, bee orchis, and every kind of orchis. In June, the scented acres of Spanish broom, its strong green spikes sprinkled with blossoms like great golden butterflies (and how I cherished proudly one bush of Spanish broom in my Hertfordshire garden, and almost wept when untimely pruning killed it). In July, the mountains covered with misty mauve lavender; pink and white creeping phlox; rosemary, tussocks of thyme, white, pink, and purple; great bushes of *cyste* and clumps of the loveliest blue star-flower whose name I do not know. And in August, blossoming myrtle, honeysuckle, sweet peas, Dianthus, and clematis. A friend of mine collected sixty-three varieties of wild flowers in one short hour on the mountains and came to me for a botany book to identify them—a task impossible in an English book, for there are greater treasures found in the hot sunshine and mountains of Provence.

And we strive to make gardens in the South of France! Why bother, when Nature makes the whole country into one glorious garden and plants for us, on so lavish and varied a scale?

But then if I had no garden I should have no Hilaire, and without him life would be far less happy and amusing. From the first moment, when the vendor of this property introduced him to me, I loved Hilaire and he loved me. Would we take over Hilaire with the property? *"C'est un brave homme—travailleur—très devoué,"* and then from a terrace above us I became conscious of two anxious golden-brown eyes looking down into mine with an expression of dumb pleading. Instinctively my face softened into a reassuring smile. Then I saw those spaniel eyes light up, and as though I had called him with my glance, Hilaire climbed slowly down the stairway towards me, never taking his eyes from my face. I held out my hand to him, asking him if he would stay on and take care of the garden, Monsieur, and me.

He had bared his old head as he approached, and now he took my hand in both his hard brown paws and bent his head low over it as he thanked me, rather as though swearing fealty to a queen. Then he straightened himself and gave me a long look of promise and fidelity in the eyes. He did the same to Monsieur, and so the bargain was sealed.—From "Perfume From Provence," by LADY FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Sermon on the Mount

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS healed the sick and reformed the sinner; by his works he proved what the understanding of God does for humanity. In his uplifting discourse called the Sermon on the Mount he presents a summary of the necessary human footsteps mankind must take in demonstrating the wholeness, or holiness, of the real man, God's image and likeness.

In this sermon the Master pointed out the rightness of obedience to the moral law, and made it plain that the moral law is fulfilled through recognition of the higher law of infinite Love in which mercy and justice produce harmony. He said (Matthew 5:17), "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

Christian Science lays emphasis on obedience to the moral code embraced in the Ten Commandments, given by Moses, which were made understandable and usable by the words and works of Christ Jesus, and in turn, revealed as universally applicable in the writings and demonstrations of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Christ Jesus said that to love God with the whole heart, and to love one's neighbor as oneself is to fulfill the law. And as the significance of the Ten Commandments is brought to light through the operation of divine Love in human consciousness, it becomes plain that one who is actuated by Love will not be found disobeying these commandments. The Mosaic Decalogue is given as a guide to human footsteps, leading the seeker to better beliefs, until belief is surrendered for spiritual understanding, and the allness of infinite Love dawns on human consciousness. One who understands, even in a degree, that God is Love and that man is His manifestation does not steal, lie, commit adultery, or otherwise allow his thinking to be the servant of the devil, or evil. The one whose heart is filled with love is kept busy ministering to his neighbor in unselfishness, kindness, and humility, and has neither willingness nor desire to bear false witness against himself or his neighbor.

A study of the Sermon on the Mount helps one to understand the writings of Mrs. Eddy and an earnest study of Christian Science clarifies the Master's meaning in that sermon as well as in other parts of the Scriptures. In "Rudimental Divine Science" she says (p. 3), "Genuine Christian Scientists will no more deviate morally from that divine digest of Science called the Sermon on the Mount, than they will manipulate invalids, prescribe drugs, or deny God."

A study of this sermon is most helpful in pointing the direction for human action. Problems of human relationship viewed in the light of the remarkable admonitions in this discussion are seen as possible of solution. Nations will advance more rapidly in true progress as this sermon is studied and used as a model for human action.

A Christian Scientist found a study of this sermon especially helpful in a difficult experience when lack and limitation seemed overwhelming. The need for clothing, food, supply of all that seems necessary in human experience pressed from all sides. A prayerful study of all that Jesus said in this remarkable sermon lifted this student's thought, and finally led him to ask himself, How fully am I obeying the behest here given (Matthew 6:25), "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on"?

Examination revealed the fact that much unnecessary anxiety about the body filled his thought a great deal of the time. Wishing to be obedient he turned his thought toward the contemplation of the nature and character of God and the real man. He sought a clearer understanding of God, and, insofar as he was able, refused to entertain careful or anxious thought concerning daily needs. He saw, in a measure, that his great need was for ideas, and he knew that an abundance of ideas is supplied by infinite Mind. He then prayed for humility in the acceptance and use of God's ideas in his daily contacts. This line of thinking freed him from fear, and before long several opportunities to be of service opened up to him. The present need was abundantly met, and affluence replaced limitation and lack.

Christian Science is not engaged in showing people how to acquire material things. Rather, does this religion, like the Sermon on the Mount, turn thought away from materiality. For this reason, one who gains a demonstrable understanding of this Science finds his present needs abundantly met, and what is more important, he finds himself manifesting a higher sense of love, as reflecting divine Love, a clearer sense of life, as the expression of Life, God, and a more willing obedience to the law of God.

Christian Scientists who in their own lives exemplify the Sermon on the Mount are doing a great service to mankind. They show by practical results what the understanding of God does for the individual and, consequently, what it can do for all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Die Bergpredigt

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS heilte die Kranken und wandelte die Sünder um. Durch seine Werke bewies er, was das Verständnis Gottes für die Menschheit tut. In seiner erhebenden Rede, der Bergpredigt, faßt er die nötigen menschlichen Schritte zusammen, die die Menschen tun müssen, um die Unversehrtheit oder Heiligkeit des wirklichen Menschen, des Bildes und Gleichnisses Gottes, zu beweisen.

In dieser Predigt zeigte der Meister die Richtigkeit des Gehorsams gegen das Sittengesetz und machte klar, daß das Sittengesetz durch Anerkennung des höheren Gesetzes der unendlichen Liebe, worin Barmherzigkeit und Gerechtigkeit Harmonie hervorrufen, erfüllt wird. Er sagte (Matth. 5, 17): „Ihr sollt nicht wähnen, daß ich gekommen bin, das Gesetz oder die Propheten aufzulösen; ich bin nicht gekommen, aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft betont den Gehorsam gegen das Sittengesetz oder die von Mose gegebenen Zehn Gebote, die durch die Worte und Werke Christi Jesu verständlich und anwendbar gemacht und wiederum in den Schriften und Beweisen der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, als allgemein anwendbar enthüllt wurden.

Christus Jesus sagte, daß Gott von ganzem Herzen und seinen Nächsten wie sich selber lieben des Gesetzes Erfüllung sei. Wenn die Bedeutung der Zehn Gebote durch die Wirkung der göttlichen Liebe im menschlichen Bewußtsein ans Licht gebracht wird, wird es klar, daß einer, der von der Liebe getrieben wird, diesen Geboten nicht ungehorsam ist. Das mosaische Gesetz ist als Führer für menschliche Schritte gegeben; es führt den Sucher zu besseren Annahmen, bis die Annahme geistigem Verständnis weicht und die Allheit der unendlichen Liebe dem menschlichen Bewußtsein dämmert. Wer auch nur einigermaßen versteht, daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß der Mensch Seine Offenbarwerdung ist, stiehlt nicht, lügt nicht, begeht nicht Ehebruch, noch läßt er sein Denken irgendwie des Teufels oder des Bösen Knecht sein. Einer, dessen Herz von Liebe erfüllt ist, ist unaufhörlich bestrebt, seinem Nächsten selbstlos, freundlich und demütig zu helfen, und ist weder willens, noch bestrebt, gegen sich oder seinen Nächsten falsch Zeugnis zu reden.

Das Vertiefen in die Bergpredigt hilft einem die Schriften von Mrs. Eddy verstehen, und ernstes Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft macht einem den Sinn des Meisters sowohl in der Bergpredigt als auch in anderen Stellen in der Bibel klar. In dem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" schreibt sie (S. 3): „Echte Christliche Wissenschafter weichen ebensowenig von jener göttlichen Zusammenfassung der Wissenschaft, die Bergpredigt genannt, sittlich ab, wie sie die Kranken mit den Händen bearbeiten, Arzneien verschreiben oder Gott leugnen".

Das Vertiefen in diese Predigt ist überaus hilfreich, dem menschlichen Handeln den Weg zu weisen. Probleme menschlicher Beziehungen im Lichte der bedeutenden Ermahnungen in dieser Rede betrachtet, werden als lösbar erkannt. Die Völker werden schneller wahren Fortschritt machen, wenn diese Predigt erforscht wird und menschlichem Handeln als Vorbild dient.

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter fand eingehendes Nachdenken über diese Predigt besonders hilfreich in einer schwierigen Erfahrung, als Mangel und Begrenzung überwältigend schienen. Mangel an Kleidung, Nahrung, Versorgung mit allem, was im menschlichen Leben notwendig scheint, drängte von allen Seiten auf ihn ein. Andächtiges Erwägen alles dessen, was Jesus in dieser bedeutenden Predigt sagte, hob das Denken dieses Schülers höher, so daß er sich schließlich fragte: In welchem Maße gehorche ich folgendem Gebot (Matth. 6, 25): „Sorget nicht für euer Leben, was ihr essen und trinken werdet, auch nicht für euren Leib, was ihr anziehen werdet?"

Als er sich selber prüfte, fand er, daß viel unnötige Besorgnis um den Körper die meiste Zeit sein Denken beschäftigte. Da er gehorsam sein wollte, richtete er sein Denken auf die Betrachtung des Wesens Gottes und des wirklichen Menschen. Er trachtete nach klarerer Gotteserkenntnis und weigerte sich, so gut er konnte, Sorge- oder Furchtgedanken betreffs der täglichen Bedürfnisse zu beherbergen. Er sah einigermaßen, daß ihm vor allem Ideen not taten, und er wußte, daß das unendliche Gemüt für einen Ideenreichtum sorgt. Dann betete er, daß er die Ideen Gottes demütig annehmen und in seinem täglichen Verkehr demütig anwenden möge. Diese Gesinnung befreite ihn von Furcht, und bald boten sich ihm mehrere Gelegenheiten zu dienen. Der augenblicklichen Not wurde in reichem Maße abgeholfen, und Fülle trat an Stelle von Begrenzung und Mangel.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft befaßt sich nicht damit, den Menschen zu zeigen, wie sie materielle Dinge erwerben können. Vielmehr lenkt diese Religion, wie die Bergpredigt, das Denken vom Materiellen ab. Daher findet einer, der ein beweisbares Verständnis dieser Wissenschaft erlangt, seine gegenwärtigen Bedürfnisse reichlich befriedigt, und, was noch wichtiger ist, er findet, daß er durch Widerspiegelung der göttlichen Liebe einen höheren Sinn der Liebe als Ausdruck des Lebens, Gottes, einen klareren Sinn des Lebens und einen bereitwilligeren Gehorsam gegen das Gesetz Gottes bekundet.

Christliche Wissenschafter, die die Bergpredigt in ihrem eigenen Leben zum Ausdruck bringen, erweisen der Menschheit einen großen Dienst. Sie zeigen durch praktische Ergebnisse, was das Verständnis Gottes für den einzelnen tut, und was es demnach für die ganze Menschheit tun kann.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Knowledge

NOT by a falling leaf nor a bronze-hued flower,
Nor the frost-tight grass—but by a bird!
Perhaps late, in the dark, in a silent hour
Wings will awaken him, more felt than heard.

JOHN RITCHEY

South Seas Lagoon

THE schooner seems suspended in air on the placid surface of the great lagoon, and, as you approach her in the native canoe, you have an eerie feeling of floating through space itself. A segment of moon casts a pale radiance upon the face of the waters. The tiny islets find shadowy reflections in the unplumbed depths. In a million pin-points of light the tropical stars, too, are reborn in the dark sea.

The white sand, ablaze beneath the burning sun during daylight hours, no longer dazzles the sight, but stretches, ethereally fair, for seeming countless leagues in the path of the moonlight. The palm trees bend low as if in confidential chat with the myriad scurrying creatures of a tropic beach at night. The gleam of phosphorus fills the lagoon and long trails, as of liquid fire, shoot here and there, as great fish dart and play about.

All is remote from the world here, yet you are fain to recreate in fancy the scenes of the past on just such forgotten shores as this, deep in the heart of the Pacific. Perhaps in this very lagoon once lay a dozen clumsy whalers, far-come from New England's rock-enclosed harbors. Vancouver may have put in here, possibly Bougainville and La Pérouse and Wallis, even the great Cook himself. In the light of flaring torches on this quiet lagoon beach, they may have held their jollifications, beside themselves with delight at getting ashore after long and restricted months in the diminutive galleons of yesterday.

Gay and alive with the ships of many lands were the great lagoon-harbors of the South Seas in those long-gone days, and brilliant the jovial scene by night along these palm-fringed beaches, where the friendly Polynesians welcomed the sailors of all the world. The lagoons are empty of ships today and the long white beaches rarely marked by a human footprint. But the tranquil beauty remains, and we in our far-wandering schooner come upon it, as one discovers a rare gem in a distant hidden place.

M. T. G.

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Today's sales (est.) 2,660,000
Previous day (Mon.) 1,747,573
1937 vol. to date 311,522,573
1936 vol. to date 374,169,388

Steels Resistant To Lower Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Steels stood out against a lower stock market today.

In contrast with general losses of fractions to 2 or more points around the final hour, steels ran up to around a point or more. Brokers pointed out the better than average behavior of this group was the upshot of demand attracted by the depth of declines suffered in recent weeks.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 2,600,000 shares.

Margin calls, which went out as the result of Monday's crack, made themselves felt around the end of the first hour, brokers said.

Ticker Falls Behind

This thrust shares down from an early rally scored after strength in London. So furious was the trading pace in the forenoon, the ticker tape fell behind as much as eight minutes at one time. By early afternoon the market regained its poise and the tape caught up, but most stocks remained spineless.

Motors felt liquidation most, then steels, but the latter group developed irregular resistance.

A sharp drop in wheat at Chicago also served as a shock to confidence, financial circles said.

Under pressure much of the time were General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Macy, Oliver Farm Equipment, American Telephone, Western Union, Kennecott, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, American Can, Westinghouse, Phillips Petroleum, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Pullman.

Sharp downturns were recorded by du Pont, Allied Chemical, and Case.

In favor were U. S. Steel, American Steel Foundries, National Steel, National Lead, New York Central, Southern Railway, Baltimore & Ohio, and Northern Pacific.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market, after opening a shade higher, turned uneven and erratic as the noon hour approached today.

Lower were American Type Founders convertibles, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Goodyear 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, National Dairy 3¾s, and Studebaker 6s. Up a fraction were Armour 4s, along with International Hydro Electric 6s.

Rails as a group were the strongest department. Tending upward were Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s, and Northern Pacific 4s. Down fractions were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Pennsylvania 4½s and Frisco 4½s.

U. S. Governments were 2-32s of a point higher to 3-32s lower.

Among foreigns, Abitibi Power & Paper 5s were up 2½ and Japanese 5s up 1½ at one time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Curb stocks shifted narrowly lower near the close today with the exception of a few higher priced issues which broke five to eight points. There was a fair sprinkling of minor fractional gains throughout the list.

While "big board" stocks gyrated wildly, Newmont Mining dropped around eight points and Aluminum Co. fell about 5¾, International Petroleum was off a point at one time and American Gas & Electric, Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, Gulf Oil, St. Regis Paper and Pan American Airways were fractionally lower.

Up a little were American Cyanamid "B," Cord Corp., Creole Petroleum, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., McWilliams, Dredging, and United Wall Paper. Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin-Williams kept even.

Wheat Fluctuates Wildly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP) — Fluctuating wildly over an extreme range of about 7 cents a bushel, wheat wound up today with a net advance of approximately one cent.

The governing factor in the main was action of securities, which alternately declined and advanced. At some stages, wheat fell virtually the full permissible immediate limit. Late indications were that substantial new export purchases had been effected on today's price setbacks.

At the close, wheat was ⅝-1⅜ above Monday's finish, Dec. 97¾-⅞, May 98¾-99, corn 1½-2¼ advanced, Dec. 58¾-⅞, May 60⅛-¼, and oats unchanged to 1⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed strong and active with a demand for securities in practically all sections of the list. Trans-Atlantic shares maintained their earlier strength and foreign bonds were higher.

Paris: Industrial stock continued firm in the Bourse although the remainder of the list was mixed.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed very steady at net advances of 4 to 6 points.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	.97¼	.99	.93	.97⅞	+.01⅛
May	.99⅜	.99⅞	.93	.99	+.01½
July	.93½	.93⅞	.88⅜	.93⅛	+.01
Corn					
Dec.	.57¾	.59⅛	.55⅝	.58⅝	+.01¾
May	.59	.60⅜	.57⅛	.60⅛	+.02
July	.59½	.61⅝	.58¼	.61	+.02
Oats					
Dec.	.28⅛	.29⅛	.27⅝	.29⅛	+.01
May	.29⅜	.30	.28½	.29⅞	+.00¾
Rye					
Dec.	.73	.74	.69¾	.72⅝	+.01
May	.71⅜	.73½	.69	.71⅞	+.01

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady unchanged to 12 lower.

	Open	High	Low
December	95.5	95.5	94.5b
March	95.0	95.0	93.0b
May	95.0	94.0	94.0b
July	95.0	94.0	93.7b

b—Bid.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	41½	40½	40½	—1
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	2	60	60	60	—1
22⅝	10¾	Adams Exp (.30g)	32	11	10	10½	— ⅛
28⅜	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 9
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	12	24½	19⅝	23	—2
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	4	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
80¼	57½	Air Reduction (1a)	37	60¼	59	60	— ½
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	16	1½	1¼	1¼	— ¼
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	29	11¼	10½	10½	— ½
5⅜	1⅜	Alleghany	66	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
50¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	16	15⅜	16	— ½
59	14½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14½	14	14	—3
52⅛	17¾	Alleg pr pf	1	16	16	16	—4½
45⅝	21	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	19	21½	20½	21	— ⅛
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	5	11	10	10	—1
258½	177	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	18	180	169	171	—6
17⅛	13¾	Allied Kid (1a)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
33½	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	8	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	66	11¼	10½	10⅜	— ¾
85	60	Allied Stores pf (5)		60½	60	60	
83½	45¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	57	46½	43½	45⅜	— ⅜
39¾	15	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14	14	14	—1
8⅞	2¾	Amal Leather	21	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
52¼	27½	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	27	27	27	— ½
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	17	73¼	70	72⅞	+ ⅜
101½	69	Am Ag Ch Del (.6½g)	8	66¼	66	66	—3
41⅜	15¼	Am Bank Note (¾g)	21	15½	14⅞	15	— ¼
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	7	45½	45	45½	+ ⅜
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	30	94½	92⅜	93	—2
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	Oct 11
71	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	14	23⅞	22¾	23	—1½
104½	49⅜	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	49	49	49	— ⅜
33¾	20	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	27	20⅜	19	19½	— ⅜
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 20
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	1	94	94	94	— ½
23⅜	8	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
30¾	14½	Am Comi Alcohol	15	16	15	16	+1½
33⅜	17	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	17	16¾	16	16½	— ½
13½	4¼	Am Encaustic Tiling	29	4⅝	3½	3¾	— ⅛
17	7	Am European	2	6	6	6	—1
13¾	4	Am & Foreign Pow	65	4⅜	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	12	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	14	30	27½	27½	—2½
38½	11¼	Am & For P 2 pf	29	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅛
21	12	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	7	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ¼
11¼	3½	Am Hide & Leather	105	3¾	3½	3¾	— ¼
55⅞	27	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	26	25½	26	—1
52⅜	36⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	16	36½	36¼	36½	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Am Ice	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	15	15	15	— ½
17¾	8	Am International	12	7⅞	7⅞	7½	— ½
58⅞	23	Am Locomotive	26	23½	21½	21¾	—1¼
125	75	Am Locomotive pf	3	77	75	75	Oct 8
29⅜	14⅞	Am McFdr (1)	11	15	14½	14½	— ½
13⅜	5½	Am M & Mch (.60)	30	5⅜	4½	4⅞	— ⅜
68¾	29½	Am Metal (⅜g)	34	32¼	30½	31½	+2
106½	56¾	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	108½	108½	108½	Oct 11
16⅝	5¾	Am Power & Light	124	6	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
87⅞	44¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	44½	44	44	5—1
72½	38	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	8	37⅜	35¾	35¾	—2¼
29½	12½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	128	12⅞	11⅝	12	— ½
45¼	26½	Am Roll Mill (2)	88	27¼	25	26	— ⅝
101⅝	83	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	82½	79	79	—4
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¾
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)	7	17⅞	16½	16½	—1¼
105¾	59⅛	Am Smelt & R (4g)	86	59⅞	56½	59	— ¼
154	134½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	4	135	134½	134½	Oct 11
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	4	50	49	49	—1
73¼	28⅝	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	42	30½	27¼	30½	+1⅞
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	5	12¾	12	12	—1
56⅞	31½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	32½	31½	32	—¾
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	5	109	104⅞	104⅞	Oct 11
25⅞	19⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¾
187	154	Am Tel & Tel (9)	75	156	151¼	154½	
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	5	70¾	70	70	—1
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	73	71½	73	+1¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139	139	139	Oct 8
20⅛	7⅜	Am Type Founders	23	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ¼
29½	11½	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	87	12⅛	11½	11¾	— ¼
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	+1
14⅜	6⅛	Am Woolen	15	6⅜	5⅛	5½	— ⅜
79	42¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	30	41	39	40	—2½
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	75	7½	6½	6¾	— ¾
79⅜	40	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	5	38	35	38	—2
69½	31½	Anaconda (1¼g)	326	33½	30⅜	32⅝	+ ⅞
97	49	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	49	49	49	—1¼
24¾	17	Anchor Cap (.45g)	40	16	14	16	—1
37½	12	Andes Copper		11	11	11	—1⅜
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Oct 11
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	8	37½	35½	35½	—2½
111	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	100½	101	
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	150	7¾	7	7¼	— ⅛
99½	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	73	70	70	—4¼
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	37	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	26	39	36	37	— ⅛
16¼	8⅜	Arnold Const (⅝g)	4	9	8	8¼	— ⅛
17⅜	5	Artkom	8	5¼	4¼	4½	— ⅜
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	9	11	10¼	10½	
101	82	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Oct 5
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	1	44	44	44	+ ⅛
94¾	44¾	Atch T & S F (2g)	43	47½	42¾	46¼	+ ⅞
104	83¼	Atchison pf (5)	4	84	84	84	— ½
55½	30	Atl Coast Line	18	31	28⅜	28⅝	—1⅜
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 6
44	12½	Atl G & W In pf	1	12½	12½	12½	
37	20⅜	Atl Refining (1)	57	21⅜	20⅛	20½	— ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
18½	11½	Atlas Corp (.80)	47	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
52⅜	45¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	57	57	57	—1
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
36¾	11¾	Auburn Auto	31	11⅜	8	8	—3¾
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	43	4¼	3¾	4	
B							
36¾	9⅜	Baldwin Loco ct	108	10¼	8½	9⅛	— ⅜
40½	12⅞	Balt & Ohio	106	14¼	12⅜	13¾	+ ⅞
4⅞	1⅝	Balt & Ohio pf	20	17½	16	17	+ ¾
45	34⅛	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
43⅜	16⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	27	17	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
32	15	Barker Bros	8	15¼	14¼	15	
35¼	15½	Barnsdall (1)	81	15¾	14¾	15⅜	— ⅛
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	9	12	11½	11½	+ ⅛
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	24	17½	17	17½	
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¾	— ⅛
114¾	97¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Oct 11
15¾	8½	Belding-Hem (1)	10	8⅞	8½	8½	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	45	14⅜	12¼	13⅛	— ⅞
13⅜	5½	Benet Jn Lin (3g)	18	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	4	44	43½	43½	—1½
105½	55¾	Beth Steel (2½g)	159	59½	55½	59½	+3¼
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17	16¼	16¼	— ¾
129½	102	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	101	98	98	—4
69¾	36	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	37	36	36	Oct 8
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	2	18½	18	18	
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	16	14⅜	13	13⅛	—1
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	114	27¾	25¼	26½	— ¼
48⅛	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	3	34	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
25	17½	Bond Stores (1.60)	3	18	18	18	— ½
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	45	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
50⅝	34	Borg-Warner (2)	38	35⅛	33	3	—1
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅝	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	24	24	24	—1
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	25	12	11½	11½	— ¼
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	32	30	28¾	29	—1
53½	36	Briggs & Strat (5)	6	40	36	36	—3
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	34	34	34	—1
9	2	Bklyn & Queens T	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	9¼	8	8	—1½
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	25	13½	12¾	13	
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	41	41	41	— ¾
53¾	21	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	9	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
50	39	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	Oct 11
24½	10	Bruns-Balke (½g)	12	9½	8¾	9⅛	— ⅞
24½	10	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	17	11	9¾	9¾	— ¼
14⅝	5½	Budd Mfg	98	6	5	5⅛	— ¾
13	5	Budd Wheel (.20g)	37	5¼	4½	4½	— ⅝
45⅛	19	Bullard Co (1)	4	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
65⅛	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	38½	37½	38	— ½
18⅝	9½	Burlington Mills (1)	3	9½	9	9	— ½
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	19	22⅝	21¾	22	—1
11¾	3	Bush Terminal	7	3½	3	3	
39	9⅞	Bush Term 7% deb	1	9	9	9	— ⅞
18¼	8¾	Butler Bros (.60)	31	9⅜	8¾	9	+ ¼
36¼	23	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	24	22½	23	
9¼	3⅞	Butte Cop & Zinc	23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
33¾	11	Byers Co	10	11½	11	11	— ½
34⅜	18¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	6	19	16½	18	—1¼
C							
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	26½	26½	26½	
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2	Callahan Z-Ld	79	2½	1⅝	1¾	— ⅜
20½	9	Calumet & H (1.10g)	66	9¼	7⅞	8½	—1
37⅜	20	Campbell Wy (1)	10	20¼	18½	18½	—1½
38¼	12¾	Can Dry Ginger Ale	40	13⅜	12½	13¼	+ ¼
17½	8	Canadian Pacific	52	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	37½	36½	36½	—1½
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (¼g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	23	23	23	
9½	4	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	5	4	4	4	
191¾	112	Case (JI) (6g)	6	116½	108	111	—3
100	69⅞	Caterpil Trac(2¾g)	15	68	66½	67	—3
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Oct 6
41¾	23½	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	75	24½	22¾	23⅝	+ ⅛
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Oct 8
48¼	26½	Celotex (1.20g)	9	27	25	26	— ½
39¼	27⅞	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	26½	26	26	—3
12⅝	3⅞	Cent Fdy	39	4	3½	3¾	— ⅛
41¾	13	Cent RR NJ	4	12	11	11	—2
24¾	7	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ½
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ¾
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pas (4a)	28	54½	50	52½	—1¾
23⅜	7⅜	Certain-teed	24	7¼	6¼	6⅝	— ¾
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	9	42	40½	40½	—1½
48	10¾	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Oct 9
68⅞	38	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	41	39¼	37⅞	38½	+ ⅝
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90	90	90	Oct 9
90½	47	Ches Corp (3)	5	46	44	46	—1
4¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 8
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf		9	4	4	
6⅜	2	Chi & N W	31	3⅜	2	2	— ⅛
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf		6	6	5½	6	— ¾
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	15	8⅝	5	5	—1
32	15½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	16	15½	15¾	— ¼
3¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	43	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
33	13½	Chi Pneu T	27	14	12½	12⅜	— ⅜
45	34½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	36	36	36	+1½
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	8	2¾	2	2⅜	— ⅛
10¼	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	5	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
27½	9⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
22½	15½	Chick Cot Oil	7	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
15⅛	5¾	Childs Co	21	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ¼
135¼	80⅞	Chrysler (7g)	363	83⅞	78	80⅜	— ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	14	City Ice & F (2)	4	14⅜	14	14	— ⅝
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	18	4⅝	2⅝	3⅜	— ⅜
48	31	Clark Equip (1.20g)	6	30	30	30	—1½
48⅛	30⅛	Clev Graph B (1½g)	13	31½	28	30¾	— ⅝
36¾	35⅛	Climax Molyb (.90g)	21	35½	23½	35¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	18⅛	Cluett Peabody (1)	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
170½	119½	Coca-Cola (3)	19	130½	119¼	130¼	+ ¼
50	50½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	57½	58¼	+1⅝
25¾	12½	Colgate-Palm (½)	35	12⅞	12	12	— ⅝
104½	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Oct 11
62¾	34½	Coll & Alk (4g)	20	35¼	32½	32½	—2
51⅞	17⅜	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	18	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
32	21	Colum Br A (1.05g)	2	23	21	21	Oct 11
31⅞	23	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
20⅞	8½	Colum G&El (.45g)	161	9	8½	8¾	— ⅝
108	76	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	76	76	76	
39½	18	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	13	17⅜	17	17	—1
46⅛	36	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	36	36	36	Oct 5
125⅜	89½	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	90	88	88	—2
69¼	46	Comi Credit (4a)	17	47⅝	44¼	46	
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	91	90⅜	90⅜	Oct 11
80¼	47¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	27	48½	47¾	48	— ¼
120	99	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Oct 9
21¼	9½	Comi Solv (.60)	90	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Comwlth & Sou	409	1⅞	1½	1⅝	— ¼
75⅝	40⅛	Comwlth & So pf (3)	10	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
19⅛	7	Conde Nast	2	6	6	6	—1
45½	25¾	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	12	25½	25	25½	— ¼
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	2	11	11	11	
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	23	14⅝	13⅛	14	— ⅛
18⅞	8	Consol Cigar	14	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅜
49⅞	26¼	Consol Edison (1½g)	99	27⅜	25¾	27	+ ⅜
108	97½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	98¼	97½	97½	Oct 11
5¾	2	Consol Film	18	2½	2	2	— ⅛
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	7	8	7½	7½	— ½
13½	6	Consol Laundries	4	6¼	5⅞	5¾	— ¼
109¾	80	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	80	80	80	
69½	49½	Cont Can (3)	24	50¾	48¾	50¾	+1¼
25¾	10⅞	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	7	12¼	12	12	
43¾	30	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	29	28	28½	—1½
37⅛	1½	Cont Oil Del	98	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
49	33½	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	58	33½	30¾	31¾	—1¾
35⅜	17	Cont Steel (1)	18	16½	14½	15½	—1½
71¼	54⅞	Corn Products (3)	12	60	58¾	59¾	+ ¼
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	160½	160½	160½	
10¼	5	Coty	43	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ¼
56½	27	Crane Co	21	33	30½	30½	—1¾
115	99¾	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	
37	23½	Cream of Wh (2g)	7	24½	22½	23½	Oct 11
28¾	10¾	Crosley Radio	10	10	9	10	—1
100⅞	38½	Crown Cork (2)	12	39¼	37¾	38¼	— ¼
56½	41½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¾)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
47¼	36⅞	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¾)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
25¼	13½	Cr

Business and Industry

Japanese Purchases From U. S. in August Double 1936 Period

Commerce and Finance

Insurance Men Hear Criticism Of Money Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More than 350 executives of insurance companies from all over the United States and Canada, attending the various sessions of the American Life Convention here, listened to speeches on topics such as the involved money problems affecting the world at present, and the increasing participation of government in the business activity of the United States.

Dr. Melchior Palyi, former German economist, now an associate professor at the University of Chicago, discussing with the financial session reasons for the recent setback in the American security markets, said, in part:

"In this country, the Government changes its mind at least twice a year as to what it is going to do with monetary management. Further, the Government complicates this by creating certain fiscal and labor problems.

Deprecates Money Upset

"The only solution is the introduction of monetary management that will not upset all factors, but will even them out."

Dr. Palyi said that Europe, like America, was a laboratory for experiments in monetary management. Never before, he continued, have Governments and central banks possessed such financial and political power of the economic structure of their countries, nor did they ever attempt to use such power for guiding or controlling the business cycle. The outcome of this, he added, "is absolute uncertainty as to both the aims of the monetary management and as to its possible results."

Dr. Palyi said that the reason that the stock market in New York suffered heavier loss in the recent setback than the "far more overspeculated London Market" was because of a weakness in the American set-up. This weakness, he explained, is due to the fact that America's banking structure is intimately interrelated to the national debt.

Bond Selling Inevitable

"The liquidation of bond portfolios of American banks, which is inevitable in view of their overexpansion, creates and maintains a continuous pressure on the bond market which in turn depresses the country's financial spirits in general," Dr. Palyi asserted. "So long as this liquidation lasts and the price of bonds is not pegged the pressure must continue, and with it the weakness of the markets."

Sees Shackles on Industry

Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company, said that although American industry and business was in sympathy with Government moves to protect the public from evils existing in some parts of the business structure, it was felt that reform measures had resulted in shackling all industry, the good with the bad.

"Men in high places, wielding great power, are constantly making proposals that would change the principle upon which our American economic system is built," he declared. "Let us hope that they are not intentionally trying to destroy the foundation on which our country stands."

E. C. Gill, assistant Treasurer of Canada Life, declared that safety of principal continued to be a paramount issue in investing life insurance funds today.

Illinois May Prove First in Soy Beans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When soy beans are harvested this year, it is estimated that Illinois will rank first as the leading producer. The Illinois crop is expected to be 22,718,000 bushels of the nation's estimated total production of 36,061,000, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Estimates are based on planting totaling 1,793,000 acres in Illinois and 6,134,000 acres in all states. In some states, however, a considerable part of the crop goes for forage. The September crop was reported 82 per cent normal, compared with 60 per cent last year, when the Illinois yield was 16 bushels an acre. Indiana will probably be the second state with a production estimated at 5,389,000 bushels. Iowa plantings increased sharply this year, it is believed.

September Stock Turnover Is Large

NEW YORK (AP)—The September turnover on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 33,859,818 shares, the largest since April. August volume was 17,212,553 shares and September, 1936, recorded 30,872,559 shares.

Bond trading on the exchange also swelled incident to the general decline in prices. Dealings amounted to $181,250,400 par value, likewise the largest since April. August total was $147,601,000 and September, 1936, $305,015,000.

Hosiery Mills Increase Consumption of Raw Silk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—August raw silk consumption by the United States hosiery industry totaled 25,561 bales, or 76.2 per cent of total deliveries of 33,557 bales to American mills for August, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. July consumption totaled 21,980 bales, while in August, 1936, the industry consumed 22,099 bales.

For the first two months of the current silk season consumption totaled 47,541 bales, against 43,433 bales during the like period a year ago and constituted 73.2 per cent of total American mill deliveries.

Heads Nation's Bankers

By a Staff Artist

Orval W. Adams

Elected President of the American Bankers Association

Anti-New Dealer Elected to Head Bankers of U.S.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 13—Orval W. Adams, executive vice-president of the Utah State National Bank, Salt Lake City, and an anti-New Deal Republican, was chosen today as the new president of the American Bankers Association.

His election was merely a matter of moving up from the first vice-presidency, in accordance with a tradition of the association.

Other officers chosen at the second general session of the convention in the Majestic Theater were: Philip A. Benson of Brooklyn, N. Y., first vice-president, and Robert M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C., second vice-president.

Mr. Adams's opposition to the New Deal is responsible for his elevation to the presidency today. He was nominated to the second vice-presidency two years ago at New Orleans from the floor in opposition to a pro-New Dealer who had been selected by the nominating committee.

Objections to New Deal measures were so strong among the rank and file of bankers that they over-rode the official nominations of the group then in power and elected Mr. Adams to the first step of the official escalator that today lifted him into the post of leadership.

During the convention, however, he has so far refused to comment on national or any other problems, despite the importunities of newspaper men.

The selection of Mr. Benson, who is president and trustee of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, as first vice-president puts him in line for the presidency next year. He was moved up from second vice-president. He is a Republican.

The new second vice-president chosen this year, Mr. Hanes, is president of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Winston-Salem. He is a Southern Democrat, director of numerous corporations and a former member of his State Legislature and a past president of the North Carolina Bankers Association.

Bankers

(Continued from Page 1)

incantations over industry." The corporation executive urged immediate liquidation of "emergency organizations" at the national capital and the return of relief to local hands.

Attack on New Deal

The attack on the New Deal was one of several that cropped out yesterday and today at the bankers' session, despite the efforts of Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, retiring president of the association, to avoid denunciations of the Roosevelt Administration among the financiers.

The comments of the bankers, both public and private, were readily available to representatives of the government at the session today. Among those in attendance were the presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and several representatives of the board of governors in Washington.

[illegible] Heads Attend

"The reserve bank presidents simply are attending the convention sessions to keep up their contacts with individual bankers," it was stated. "They are able to attend because a regular meeting with the board of governors is to be held next week in Washington, for which they would have had to assemble, anyway."

Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board, was a visitor at the convention Monday and Tuesday. All the reserve heads have remained quietly in the background and refrained from public statements.

In urging a revival of world trade, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"Modern civilization depends for existence on international trade. It cannot survive without the exchange of those goods plentiful in one nation, lacking in others.

"Without indispensable raw materials received from foreign sources, great industries would be stopped. Without foreign markets for surplus products of farm and factory, domestic business would be dislocated."

Mr. Wadsworth, who is chairman of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce and president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, decried recent governmental interference with world trade, not only in nationalistic countries such as Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan, but also in Brazil, Canada and Cuba.

Such obstacles in the path of trade can be cleared away only by international action, he indicated. Among his specific proposals were: settlement of the war debt question, reduction of tariff walls and trade embargoes, and restoration of the international credit structure.

Trade Barriers Assailed

Regarding the tariff question, he said:

"In recent years, many nations have intervened to regulate, limit and even embargo the movement of goods across their frontiers. These clots in the arteries of international trade seriously affect its vitality. They must be cleared away before its natural activity can be restored.

"We may well feel proud that the United States is taking the lead in this essential task. Secretary Hull has persistently and tactfully followed the policy of negotiating reciprocal trade treaties, including the most-favored-nation clause. They serve to reduce a few bricks at a time the walls that check the flow of goods from nation to nation."

The speaker stated that American foreign trade in 1929 reached the "staggering figure" of $9,500,000,000, dropped to $3,000,000,000 in 1933 and has now recovered to $5,000,000,000. Its normal value, he added, equals the total output of all our textile mills, is more than the gross revenue of all our railroads and is double the sale of all motor vehicles.

Foreign Trade Values

Pointing out the United States, if it gave up its foreign trade, as some have urged, would have to give up the use of all articles manufactured from rubber, tin, nickel and manganese, which are now imported, and would have to give up the market for 50 per cent of its cotton crop, 40 per cent of its tobacco crop, 40 per cent of its typewriter manufacture, 35 per cent of its sewing machine production and 29 per cent of its agricultural implement manufacture, which are now exported, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"To lose such a market for industrial products would at once reduce employment and depress general business. . . . It is unthinkable that the United States will take the road to [economic] isolation, when we have the opportunity and duty boldly to assume a leading role in the commerce of the world."

Mr. Prentis, who gave a philosophical indictment of the New Deal from the point of view of a manufacturer, entered big business from the field of education. He was for several years an administrative official of the University of Missouri and the University of Cincinnati. He is now the employer of 10,000 persons and a member of the industrial advisory committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.

Centralized Power Asserted

He inveighed particularly against the tendency to concentrate power in the central government in accordance with policies attributed to "the will of the majority."

"An early student of our American system, the Frenchman, de Tocqueville, pointed out a century ago," he said, "that if our government failed, it would fall because of the inadequate protection that it afforded minorities from the unbridled passions of the majority. . . .

"Backed by the experience of history, it should therefore be a matter of the deepest concern to every thinking citizen that our Chief Executive, even though actuated by the best of intentions, now proposes to make the federal courts subservient to the executive will; to centralize the power of quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative commissions in the executive's hands; to add powers hitherto exercised by the sovereign states to those of the federal executive; to utilize the taxing power to take money from certain classes for distribution to other classes; to secure lump sum appropriations with the right to allocate expenditures for various purposes by executive fiat."

Japanese Buying From U. S. Shows A Sharp Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — How Japan, in particular, is substantially increasing its purchases from the United States, and paying for them in gold, is shown today by figures made public at the Department of Commerce.

Other sets of statistics, covering a wide range published by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, show a gradual downward trend of American imports, pointing to a "favorable" trade balance by the end of the year, and that foreign money in American long-term investments at the end of 1936 amounted to $6,108,000,000.

Gold Shipments

Japan shipped $40,926,896 in gold to the United States during September, it is disclosed. Of course, all of the sum was not used for commodity purchase. American purchase of Japanese exports accounted for a large part of that. But the Japanese deposit is available for future use, even if the United States should insist on a "cash and carry" policy, or a boycott on Japanese goods were declared.

In August, the last month for which export figures are now complete, and the first full month of the Sino-Japanese conflict, Japan's purchases in the United States doubled over the previous year, amounting to $24,644,000.

Chinese buying, under the handicap of a Japanese naval blockade, mounted only to $6,081,000—an increase of 25 per cent. On the other hand, Japanese sales to the United States in August dropped to $16,297,000 while Chinese sales increased to $7,961,000, a nearly 100 per cent raise.

Cotton, oil and petroleum products, scrap iron and steel, made up the chief Japanese purchases in the United States. For the first 8 months of 1937, general American exports to Japan went up to $216,720,000—a rise of 87 per cent over the previous year. Imports from Japan for the full period were up 35 per cent to $143,793,999.

Exports to China over the first 7 months consisted mainly of leaf tobacco—the largest item, aeronautic products, lubricating oil and refined copper.

Secretary Roper made public a survey by Dr. Amos Taylor, Commerce Department economist, showing that foreign long-term investments in the United States at the end of 1936 amounted to $6,108,000,000.

Foreign Investments

Together with foreign-owned dollar balances and other short-term investments, which amounted to $1,530,000,000 total foreign investments in the United States at the beginning of 1937, amounted to slightly more than $7,600,000,000.

"The computations showed that foreign investments in manufacturing enterprises in the United States comprise approximately 30 per cent of the total investments, and only in the bond category do they fail to occupy first place," Secretary Roper said.

"About one-half of the common stock holdings, one-third of the direct investments, and nearly one-third of the preferred stock holdings are in the manufacturing group."

The Commerce Secretary stressed the fact that foreign holdings remain a comparatively small factor in the ownership of corporate enterprises in this country.

So. Africa Reports Big Building Boom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa—South Africa is enjoying a remarkable building boom.

This is illustrated by the totals for the various centers and for the Union as a whole during the year June 1936-37, compared with previous years. The total for the Union increased from £4,238,435 in 1932-33 to £24,455,818 for the latest year for which figures are available.

Of this total £11,420,353 was in respect of Johannesburg.

Sweden Increases Sugar Consumption to New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sugar consumption in Sweden for the fifth consecutive year has recorded an increase over the previous year, according to a report of Lamborn & Co. During the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1937, 301,718 long tons were consumed, the highest figure on record for this country. This was an increase of 1716 tons over the preceding year.

Since 1932, when consumption totaled 252,000 tons, the use of sugar in Sweden has steadily increased. On a per capita basis, consumption during 1936-37 approximated 106 pounds.

Sugar production during the past year amounted to 294,468 long tons, raw value, as against 289,847 tons in the previous year. For the current 1937-38 season the sugar crop is expected to exceed the record production of 299,977 tons, made in 1933-34.

Bridgeport Machine Co.

NEW YORK (AP) — Bridgeport Machine Co., maker of oil well equipment with principal plant at Wichita, Kan., reported profit for the nine months ended September 30 of $586,492, after charges but before income taxes, equal to $2.15 a common share. This compared with $349,581 or $1.24 a share in the like 1936 period.

Mengel Bookings Under 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The Mengel Company, manufacturers of corrugated containers and lumber products, reported September bookings of $806,225, compared with $905,589 in the same month last year. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, Bookings showed an increase of 16.98 per cent over the like 1936 period.

Branch Banking Is Assailed At American Bankers' Session

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 13—A defense of America's dual banking system, plus a condemnation of proposals to abolish state banks and set up branch banking, occupied principal speakers at the State Bank Division meeting of the American Bankers Association convention at Hotel Statler today.

It is "propaganda—pure and simple" to claim that the dual system of state and national banks is a failure, declared D. W. Bates, Superintendant of Banks of Iowa. He termed branch banking as "only another means toward centralization of power."

Another defense of the present system came when Robert H. Myers, vice president of Merchants National Bank of Muncie, Ind., stated, "It is over-simplification to propose, vaguely, a unified banking system, without knowing more definitely and understanding more fully just where such action would some day take us."

Monopoly Is Assailed

Opening the symposium, H. M. Chamberlain, vice president of the Walker Bank and Trust Company of Salt Lake City, Utah and president of the convention's State Bank Division, described the Division's campaign this year against monopolistic trends in the banking field.

"In any fair presentation of the subject," he asserted, "our present dual system of banking is bound to appeal to the people, since monopolistic control in any line of business is directly opposed to American tradition. Destroy individualism and you destroy the spirit which has built America."

Backing his argument with figures, Mr. Bates listed 19 branch banking associations which closed their doors during 1931 and 1932, with deposit liabilities of $459,106,000.

"There are others that could be added, but this should be sufficient to thoroughly demonstrate that branch banking on an enlarged scale is not the kind of banking system we want in this country, is not an improvement over our present dual system, is not a substitute for the unit banks, but that it is infinitely worse," Mr. Bates said.

Unity of Experiences

Turning to alternative proposals, he suggested that, instead of a unification of banks, there be a unification of the abilities, experiences and energy of the men and women engaged in banking. Such a united front could do much to root out the errors and abuses from which neither state nor national banks are immune.

"The dual system of banking," he reasoned, "does to banking what the two dominant political parties do to each other— one is a good watchdog for the other."

There may be a need for a reduction in unit banks, he said, to weed out the unnecessary and the poorly-managed. But, too drastic a reduction could bring about the same situation that would follow from centralization. The people want local facilities of some character, and so in place of the banks there would grow up credit unions, co-operatives and other forms of facilities without safeguards or adequate supervision.

Conservative Policies

Mr. Chamberlain disgressed from the main subject to advise conservative policies during immediate future. Business barometers indicate improved conditions, he admitted, but there are many manufactured stimulants in the economic situation.

"Business and banking are contributing to those inflationary practices by a loosening of credit terms and policies. A very large amount of capital or non-self-liquidating financing is being accomplished through the use of commercial funds. This is a gross abuse of our banking machinery.

"This inevitable reaction will come sooner or later. Should banks be not well prepared to meet the next recession, it is entirely conceivable that their functions will be taken away from them and placed under Federal control!"

Bankers have a duty to keep their customers informed of the proposals for branch banking and nationalization, even as they have a duty to "put their own houses in order," Mr. Myers told the meeting.

"Laws probably will be proposed to liberalize branch and group banking privileges. What are we doing to tell our depositors the situation as we see it? Do they realize that an extension of branch, group or chain systems may mean the removal of banking control from their communities into strange and remote hands?

Defects Are Listed

"Parenthetically, on the subject of branch banking, many who favor it now are thinking in terms of pacing the quarterdeck in such a setup. Followed to its logical conclusion, however, branch banking means fewer admirals and more men before the mast. It can't mean anything else. Many of those who think branch banking is the desired solution are visualizing themselves wearing epaulets, but I can assure you that if branch banking ever comes on a large scale, there will be many more small, middling and even large fish swallowed than larger fish doing the swallowing."

Bituminous Coal Industry Facing Advance in Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Even though the industry looks for a rise of 20 to 30 cents a ton when the National Bituminous Coal Commission establishes its schedule of minimum prices, pursuant to the Guffey Act, coal sales have been moving slowly, with buying covering only current needs.

Producers believe this due to apprehension over the trend of winter business volumes.

Despite slowing sales, however, the industry produced 317,366,000 tons of soft coal up to September 18, compared with 292,577,000 tons in the same period of 1936, an increase of 8.5 per cent. Unless demand should break down entirely, there was little doubt that the output for the year would be the largest since 1930, when 467,526,000 tons were produced.

So far, there does not appear to be any undue concern over the schedule of minimum prices, which will result from enforcement of the Guffey Act. Producers, naturally, are awaiting the schedule with considerable interest and its publication may come later this month.

Under terms of the Guffey Act, the coal commission is empowered to set minimum prices based on each of the leading grades in major producing districts.

With the multiplicity of grades and producing areas, the industry expects some adjustment in the schedule will be necessary in coming months.

Producers are also concerned with the application of railroads, asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to raise freight rates. If the railroads get the increase of three to 11 cents a ton on coal, the total potential increase per ton would range from 25 to around 40 cents.

Sugar Exports for 8 Mos. Up Over 1936 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States refined sugar exports during the first eight monthse of 1937 totaled 42,689 long tons, contrasted with 33,814 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 8875 tons, or 26.2 per cent, says Lamborn's Sugar News.

The refined sugar exports during the January-August period this year went to more than 40 different countries. The United Kingdom leads this year with 19,206 tons, being followed by Colombia and Panama with 9445 tons and 2460 tons, respectively. Last season, the United Kingdom with 14,436 tons also headed the list, while Honduras and Panama with 2770 tons and 2414 tons, respectively, followed.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP) — Business failures in the United States for the week ended Oct. 7 totaled 146, against 163 a week earlier and 164 in the like week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Sheet, Strip Steel Operations Gain In Wheeling Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Adjustment of steel production to hand-to-mouth buying is considered fairly well completed, according to a summary by Iron Age, which points out that in Wheeling, W. Va., where sheet and strip capacity is an important factor, there has been a rise of two points to 77 per cent in the average operating rate, while in the Cleveland-Lorain district an increase of four points to 69 per cent is occasioned by the resumption of two open-hearth furnaces in a plant where several furnaces have been idle for weeks owing to installation of new equipment.

Aside from these increases, the general trend has been downward, sharply so in the Chicago district, where the rate has dropped eight points to 56½ per cent of capacity, accompanied by the blowing out of three steel company blast furnaces, adds Iron Age. In the Pittsburgh district a further decline of only one point to 60 per cent is believed to have placed operations approximately in line with current buying. Production has dropped no further at Youngstown, but is down six points to 54 per cent in eastern Pennsylvania, a reflection of lower bookings of plates and structural shapes, of whicch that area is an important producer. These, with some minor losses in other districts, bring the country's average rate down this week to 63½ per cent from 66 per cent last week.

Iron Age declared that steel companies have taken a firm stand against price concessions, which some buyers have been urging. Present high labor and other costs are cited as necessitating the maintenance of the present price schedule.

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SEC Extends Ruling On Bank Directors

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Securities Commission has given bankers an extra year before requiring them to quit the boards of directors of registered utility holding companies and subsidiaries. The new deadline is Jan. 1, 1939.

Officials indicated the action was in line with the commission's policy of "going slow" in applying the 1935 Utility Holding Company Act prior to a determination of its constitutionality by the Supreme Court.

Farm Equipment Buying Total May Be New Top in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Farmers have been acquiring all the cost-cutting equipment they could lay their hands on, but capacity operations of manufacturers have been insufficient to supply all the demand, declare Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., who add that the inability to overcome the shortages, that were constant in most divisions, was attributed to the lack of factory space, inadequate machine-tool installations, and the dearth of skilled workmen. The buying stampede has sent the estimate for 1937 production up 25 per cent from 1936 to an all-time high, by going 0.4 per cent over the 1929 peak of $606,621,812. Gains in the tractor division have been extraordinary, it is held.

Backlog Still Big

Little reduction has been made in the billion-dollar retail backlog found at the beginning of 1935, as the result of the potential demand accumulated from 1930 to 1934. Despite the steady yearly increases since then, manufacturers' domestic sales for 1937 have been placed conservatively at $532,000,000. Up 30 per cent from the $409,090,000 given by the Bureau of Census for 1936, this total would establish a new record. It would be 16.2 per cent above 1929 at $458,091,000, and 12.9 per cent over the 1920 peak at $471,442,000.

Plant expansions, modernization of machinery, and the erection of new factories have been forced by the pressure of mounting orders. Despite the new peaks that are expected to be recorded for 1937, further enlargement of facilities has been planned for 1938. As the pent-up demand for power equipment has become more intensified, no early slackening was indicated in the fast pace which has been adopted.

No Seasonal Letup

No summer recession appeared in the farm equipment trade this year. Although the backlog of orders built up during the spring rush had been reduced somewhat, deliveries still were far in arrear of scheduled dates, despite capacity operations. Even during July, plant employment was 36.3 per cent larger than the 1923-1925 average, as against only 10.1 per cent above the average in July, 1936. The pressing demand for planting and cultivating implements early in the year was followed by a call equally as insistent for harvesting equipment and winter needs.

Mortgage Lending Not Federal Plan, Bankers Are Told

CLEVELAND (AP)—Mortgage bankers and guests attending opening sessions of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association here, were assured by two high ranking officials of federal lending agencies that the Federal Government has no desire to take over mortgage lending in the United States.

Gov. William I. Myers, head of the Farm Credit Administration, declared the FCA possessed neither the resources nor the desire to establish a monopoly for co-operative farm credit, and Carroll B. Merriam, director of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said lending agencies of the Government are eager "to withdraw from the field when requirements of our people can be taken over through private lending."

Mr. Myers pointed out in his prepared address that in the last 12 months the 12 Federal Land Banks and the Land Bank Commissioner disbursed upward of $64,000,000 for the purchase of 22,000 farms owned by banks and individuals.

"A reasonably stable and fair farm price level is the most important factor in the operation of a mortgage credit system," he said.

Mr. Merriam, who in addition to being a RFC director is also chairman of the board of the Central Trust Company of Topeka, said the Federal Government is not in the lending business to stay and is anxious to withdraw when it feels private lenders can carry the burden.

James W. Collins of Salt Lake City, the retiring president of the association, declared, "Private capital is able and willing to finance all necessary building and refinance existing loans."

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wall St. Caused Market Break, Say British Brokers

LONDON (AP)—British brokers have accused Wall Street operators of causing an international break in security prices.

They advanced manifold reasons why London was not guilty of starting the steep price slide, but financial men confessed they were unable to give a valid and conclusive explanation of why the slump started and why it continues.

Brokers asserted nearly every recent break stemmed from Wall Street and the London security market was forced to follow. On several occasions, they added, the London market bid up prices before Wall Street opened and then got its fingers burned when Wall Street started business at lower levels.

London Trading

Tuesday's market was cited as an example of what London could do when Wall Street was closed for a holiday. The London exchange took courage form continental buying and rebounded strongly late yesterday afternoon, wiping out a sharp morning break.

Closing prices were mixed with final quotations from a few cents to two dollars above or below the previous close.

The best analysis of the situation follows these lines:

Earlier this year the financial centers of London, Paris and Amsterdam sent money in great volume to the United States for investment because of the greater safety offered there. Later some of this money started returning home when the domestic situation looked better than the American scene.

The volume of selling swelled when Wall Street declined and signalled their money was endangered. About that time, commodity dealers in Amsterdam, London and other centers encountered rapidly falling prices which forced them to sell securities in London and New York to enable them to accumulate cash to tide them over the break.

French investors, for many months, have been rushing their money into New York and London to sidestep the declining value of the franc. Now the franc has reached at least a temporary resting place and French politics has not indicated a radical turn to the left, so a heavy repatriation of French funds is under way.

Each successive wave of international selling accelerated the homeward flow of money.

Amsterdam Selling

Some of the deepest drops in London were caused by selling from Amsterdam of even gilt-edged bonds which were dumped on the market for cash to be used in the wild scramble to meet commitments in falling commodities.

The widespread United States interests which came to London when federal restrictions were placed on Wall Street have been adding to the decline. Many of them have been selling and British market operators followed their lead on the theory they ought to know the United States market better than anyone else.

Market analysts also pointed out that seasoned speculators had contributed to the decline by turning their securities into cash so as to be in a better position to enter the market again when it hits bottom.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal				
Stock Exch	1	%	1	%
Curb Exch	1½		1½	
Com paper				1½
Prime	1	@1¼	1	@1¼
Time money				¾
60-90 days	1¼		1¼	
4-6 months	1½		1½	
Bar silver	43¾c		44¾c	1¼ / 44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛ bid ⅛ asked	⅛ bid ⅛ asked
60 days	⅛ bid ⅛ asked	⅛ bid ⅛ asked
4 months	⅛ bid ⅛ asked	⅜ bid ½ asked
5-6 months	⅜ bid ½ asked	⅜ bid ½ asked

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅝ %	⅝ @ ⅝ %
Short bills	⅝ %	⅝ @ ⅝ %
Bar silver	19 1/2d	19 1/2d
Bar gold	140s 4d	140s 4½d 141s 10½d / 20d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Oslo	4
Richmond	1½	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.9512	$4.9534		$8.2397
Cables	4.95⅞	4.95½		8.2397
France—franc	.0336	.0332	§	4
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1685		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2301	.2302	§	
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526
Germany—mark	.4017	.4017		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5529	§	
Sweden—krona	.2557	.2555		.4537
Norway—krone	.2492	.2490		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2214	.2212		.4537
Spain—peseta				.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888		.2282
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	§	
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1891		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
	South America			
Argentina—peso†	.3005	.3000		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0605	.0590		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0387		.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2612		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5875‡		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2892	.2889		.8440
India—rupee	.3745	.3743		.6180
Java—florin	.5551	.5549		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3106		*
Shanghai—dol	.2956††	.2963††		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5818		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	5012	.5006		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0008		1.6931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785		.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ††Paper peso. ‡Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.24	105.21	105.24
4	3¼s8 '41	106.12	106.12	106.12
1	3¼s8 '47-43	106.23	106.23	106.23
3	3¼s8 '45-43	106.12	106.11	106.12
32	4s '54-44	111.10	111.9	111.10
38	2¾s8 '47-45	102.15	102.12	102.12
31	3s '48-46	104	104	104
2	3⅛s '49-46	104.19	104.19	104.19
19	2¾s8 '51-48	115.16	115.15	115.16
2	3¼s8 '52-49	100.14	100.12	100.12
16	2⅛s8 '53-49	104.10	104.10	104.10
27	2¾s8 '54-51	97.26	97.22	97.22
9	3s '55-51	99.19	99.17	99.19
82	2⅞s8 '60-55	102.17	102.16	102.17
8	2¾s8 '59-56	100.9	100.6	100.7
		99.9	99.9	99.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42 reg	101.12	101.12	101.12
14	3s '49-44	102.2	102	102

Home Owners' Loan

17	2¾s8 '49-39	100.18	100.16	100.16
31	2¼s8 '44-42	100.10	100.8	100.8
30	3s '52-44	102.3	102.3	102.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
11	Alleghany 5s '44	82	81½	82
15	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	35	35
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108½	108½
3	Allied Strs 4½s '50	97	97	97
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	94½	94½	94½
34	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
7¼	Am & For P 5s 2030	66¾	65	65
6	Am IGChem 5½s '49	102½	102	102
3	Am T&T 5½s '43	113	113	113
13	Am T&T 3¾s '56	99⅞	99⅜	99¾
13	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103¾	103¾
16	Am T&T 3¾s '61	100½	99¾	100
10	Am T Fdr cv '50	108	106¾	106¾
10	Am WW&E 6s '75	101	100¼	100¾
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¼	103½	103¾
2	Ang C Nitra deb '67	31½	31½	31½
5	Arm Del 4s '57	93⅜	92½	92½
3	Arm Del 4½s '55	99⅞	98½	98½
9	AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
6	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103½	103	103
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
5	ACL cv 4s '52	84	84	84
1	Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	35¾	35¾	35¾
3	B&O rfg 6s '95	69¼	68	68
44	B&O 1st 5s '48	99⅛	98½	98½
3	B&O rfg 5s '95	58½	57	57
23	B&O 5s '96 P	57½	55	55
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	54½	54½	54½
60	B&O cv 4½s2 '60	50¾	47⅞	48½
14	B&O 4s '48	92½	92¼	92½
2	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	90½	90⅜	90½
1	B&O 5s S W '50	80	79¾	80
47	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
27	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	102⅛	101½	101½
3	Boston & Me 5s '67	92⅞	92	92
1	Boston & Me 5s '55	57	56½	56½
6	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	60	60	60
2	Bot Con Mills 6½s '34ct	10	9	9
14	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
7	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	67¾	67⅜	67⅜
12	Buf R & P 4½s '57	112¾	112¾	112¾
11	Bush Term 5s '55	66	65¼	65¼
44	Cal Pack 5s '40	45	44½	45
1	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	104¼	104	104¼
17	Can Nat 4s '89 Jly	11	11	11
8	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¼	115¼	115¼
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	117½	117¼	117¼
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113	113
4	Can Nor 6½s '46	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Can Pac 5s '44	122	121½	122
6	Can Pac 5s '54	112½	112½	112½
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104⅛
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	101¼	101⅛	101⅜
18	Can Pac 4s perp	98½	98	98
6	Caro C & O 5s '52	88	86¾	86¾
1	Cleotex 4½s '47 ww	110	110	110
4	Can B Un Pac 4s '48	79	79	79
4	Cen Foundry 6s '41	23¾	23	23
13	Cen Pac Ga 5½s '59	104½	104¼	104½
25	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	10	9½	9½
1	Cen Hud G&E 3½s '65	9⅞	9	9
2	Cen Pac 5s '60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	78	77	77
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	38	38	38
1	Champ Pap 3¾s8 '50	60½	60¼	60¼
22	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	C&O 4½s '92	106¾	106½	106½
4	C & O 3½s '96D	117¼	117¼	117¼
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅞	94⅝	94⅞
2	Chi & Alton 3sc '49	95	95	95
41	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	41	41	41
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
17	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	109¼	109¼	109¼
16	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16½	15⅞	16
10	Chic Gt West 4s '49	16	16	16
72	CMStP & Pac 5s '75	22	20¾	21¼
139	CMS&P aj 5s 2000	13	12	12½
11	Chi&NW 6½s '36	4¼	4	4¼
6	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	29	28½	28⅝
2	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14	13⅛	13⅛
130	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	27	27	27
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	6⅞	7⅛
17	CRI & P 4½s '52A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
2	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	9	11	11¼
22	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9	9	9
2	CRI&P 4s '88	5½	5	5
46	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	22⅜	21¾	21¾
3	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	10½	10¼	10¼
8	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	9½	9½	9½
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '42	106⅜	106½	106½
4	Childs Co 5s '43	101¼	101	101
1	Cinn G&El 3¼s '66	69¼	69	69
1	CinUnTerm 5s 57C	101	101	101
9	CCC&StL 4½s 77	108⅞	108½	108⅞
3	CCC&StL Calro4s39	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	94	94	94
2	Clev Sh Line4½s61	108	108	108
14	Clev Un Term 5s 73	103½	103	103
17	ClevUTerm4½s57C	98	97	97¼
1	Columbia G 5s52May	95½	95¼	95½
10	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94	93¾	93¾
5	Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	104	104	104
4	Comml Cred 2¾s 42	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
2	Comml Inv T 3½s 51	101¾	101¾	101¾
13	Con Coal Del 5s 60	60½	59½	60
1	Con Edis 3½s 56	101½	101½	101½
100	Con Gas NY 4½s2051	106⅝	105¼	106⅝
68	Con Gas U 3½s 51	97⅜	96¾	97⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s70	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1	Container 5s 42	96¼	96¼	96¼
5	Crane Co 3½s 51	100	100	100
21	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	40	39	39½
4	Cuba RR 7½s 46	50	50	50
20	Cuba R R 5s'52	48	46	46½
4	Datron Sy&L 3½s'55	104¾	104½	104½
5	Del&Hud rfg 4s'43	78¾	77⅞	77⅞
60	B&O cv 4½s2 '60	16¼	16	16
14	B&O 4s '48	11	11	11
2	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	7½	6½	6

Belgium Obtains Germany's Pledge Of Inviolability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 13—Germany guarantees the inviolability and integrity of Belgium for all time, according to the terms of the official notes just exchanged between the two governments. In the Foreign Office here Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, and Jacques Davignon, Belgian Minister, performed the short but important ceremony.

There was in reality only one note—the German—since Belgium's reply consisted merely of the expression of great satisfaction with the guarantees now given by Germany.

The German note gives as reason for this action at present the fact that since treaty to replace former Locarno pact must take a long time to develop, desire to strengthen the peaceful efforts of both states has led the German Government to consider the present appropriate for defining its attitude toward Belgium.

With this new guarantee which is described here as "disinterested and magnanimous, and on the road to ensuring peace," the German policy of bilateral agreement advances one step further. While it is true that today's exchange of notes is not a pact in the ordinary sense of that term, since no time limit is mentioned, also there are no counter assurances in writing from Belgium as to its part, though it is stated explicity in the German note, yet today's action undoubtedly follows the plan which the Third Reich has persistently followed in its foreign policy.

It is naturally and fundamentally intended to show what can be done toward European peace if only Soviet Russia is excluded. And it is hardly doubted but that any new Locarno or four-power pact would be very difficult if possible in the future. The semi-official press comments that negotiations for an agreement have been under way since July, 1936, and were on collective basis. Now Germany gives plain indication to the world that when it comes to considering the relative merits of collective and bilateral systems, then the latter wins out, in her opinion.

The only problem between Germany and Belgium left over from the peace treaties of 1919 is that of Eupen-Malmedy, a small strip of German territory handed to Belgium at that time which has at times served as means for propaganda here but its importance is regarded as negligible.

The German note says in part:

"In view of the fact that the conclusion of a definite agreement to take the place of the Locarno Pact has occupied considerable time, the German Government considers it desirable to define its policy regarding Belgium.

"With this object in view, it makes the following statement:

1. The German Government has taken note of the standpoint adopted by the Belgian Government on its own authority, namely:

(A) It proposes to follow with full sovereignty a policy of independence.

(B) It is determined to defend the frontiers of Belgium with all its power against any attack or invasion and to prevent Belgian territory from being used for attack against another state, either as a means of access or as a basis for operations by land, seas or air, and with this object to organize the defense of Belgium in an effective manner.

2. The German Government declares the inviolability and integrity of Belgium is of common interest to western powers. It declares also its intention not to attack the inviolability and integrity of Belgium in any circumstances and to respect Belgian territory at all times except, naturally, in a case where Belgium might be collaborating in military action against Germany in an armed conflict in which Germany might be involved.

3. The German Government is prepared, as are the British and French Governments, to give Belgium support in the event of it being the object of an attack or invasion."

The note was signed by Baron von Neurath.

Methods of G-Men For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13—Scientific detection methods used by G-Men will be introduced as soon as possible by the Philadelphia Detective Bureau, Mayor S. Davis Wilson announced after a conference with Detective Raymond P. Latchford—just back from a three-month course at the G-Men's school in Washington.

A dozen instructors will be trained by this detective and these, in turn, will pass on this instruction to the rest of the force.

"I am amazed to learn that the solution of crime has attained such a scientific basis," the Mayor exclaimed after the latest methods of automatically recording telephone calls, listening through walls, and analysis of stains, had been explained to him.

Ship Line to Curtail Intercoastal Service

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Representative Richard J. Welch (R) of California said yesterday he had been advised by Joseph B. Kennedy, federal maritime commission chairman, that the Panama Pacific Steamship line would withdraw its three "luxury" liners from the New York-San Francisco service. The ships will be transferred to the South American run, out of New York.

"The line's financial condition is such," Mr. Welch said Mr. Kennedy told him, "that it either had to obtain the benefits of the subsidy on the South American run, or the Government would take over the ships."

He said the line would maintain intercoastal service with other vessels of a type not yet selected.

President Outlines Program for Special Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's fireside talk of last night:

This afternoon I have issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Congress to convene on Monday, Nov. 15, 1937.

I do this in order to give to the Congress an opportunity to consider important legislation before the regular session in January, and to enable the Congress to avoid a lengthy session next year, extending through the summer.

I know that many enemies of democracy will say that it is bad business, bad for the tranquillity of the country, to have a special session—even one beginning only six weeks before the regular session.

But I have never had sympathy with the point of view that a session of the Congress is an unfortunate intrusion of what they call "politics" into our national affairs. Those who do not like democracy want to keep legislators at home. But the Congress is an essential instrument of democratic government; and democratic government can never be considered an intruder into the affairs of a democratic nation.

I shall ask this special session to consider immediately certain important legislation which my recent trip though the nation convinces me the American people immediately need. This does not mean that other legislation, to which I am not referring tonight, is not important for our national well-being. But other legislation can be more readily discussed at the regular session.

Anyone charged with proposing or judging national policies should have first-hand knowledge of the nation as a whole.

Plans to Visit Southeast

That is why again this year I have taken trips to all parts of the country. Last spring I visited the Southwest. This summer I made several trips in the East. Now I am just back from a trip all the way across the continent, and later this autumn I hope to pay my annual visit to the Southeast.

For a President especially it is a duty to think in national terms. He must think not only of this year but of future years when someone else will be President.

He must look beyond the average of the prosperity and well-being of the country, for averages easily cover up danger spots of poverty and instability.

He must not let the country be deceived by a merely temporary prosperity which depends on wasteful exploitation of resources which cannot last.

He must think not only of keeping us out of war today, but also of keeping us out of war in generations to come.

The kind of prosperity we want is the sound and permanent kind which is not built up temporarily at the expense of any section or any group. And the kind of peace we want is the sound and permanent kind, which is built on the co-operative search for peace by all the nations which want peace.

Educating the Public

The other day I was asked to state my outstanding impression gained on this recent trip. I said that it seemed to me to be the general understanding on the part of the average citizen of the broad objectives and policies which I have just outlined.

Five years of fierce discussion and debate—five years of information through the radio and the moving picture—have taken the whole nation to school in the nation's business. Even those who have most attacked our objectives have, by their very criticism, encouraged the mass of our citizens to think about and understand the issues involved, and understanding, to approve.

Out of that process we have learned to think as a nation. And out of that process we have learned to feel ourselves a nation. As never before in our history, each section of America says to every other section "Thy people shall be my people."

For most of the country this has been a good year—better in dollars and cents than for many years—far better in the soundness of its prosperity. And everywhere I went I found particular optimism about the good effect on business which is expected from the steady spending by farmers of the largest farm income in many years.

Much Yet to Be Done

But we have not yet done all that must be done to make this prosperity stable. The people of the United States were checked in their efforts to prevent future piling up of huge agricultural surpluses and the tumbling prices which inevitably follow them.

They were checked in their efforts to secure reasonable minimum wages and maximum hours and the end of child labor. And because they were checked, many groups in many parts of the country still have less purchasing power and a lower standard of living than the nation as a whole can permanently allow.

Americans realize these facts. That is why they ask government not to stop governing simply because prosperity has come back a long way.

They do not look on government as an interloper in their affairs. On the contrary, they regard it as the most effective form of organized self-help.

Sometimes I get bored sitting in Washington hearing certain people talk and talk about all that government ought not do—people who got all they wanted from government back in the days when the financial institutions and the railroads were being bailed out in 1933. It is refreshing to go out through the country and feel the common wisdom that the time to repair the roof is when the sun is shining.

Want Budget Balanced

They want the financial budget balanced. But they want the human budget balanced as well. They want to set up a national economy which balances itself with as little government subsidy as possible, for they realize that persistent subsidies ultimately bankrupt their Government.

They are less concerned that every detail be immediately right than they are that direction be right. They know that just so long as we are traveling on the right road, it does not make much difference if occasionally we hit a "thank you marm."

The overwhelming majority of our citizens who live by agriculture are thinking very clearly how they want government to help them in connection with the production of crops. They want government help in two ways—first, in the control of surpluses, and, second, in the proper use of land.

The other day a reporter told me he had never been able to understand why the Government seeks to curtail crop production and, at the same time, to open up new irrigated acres.

He was confusing two totally separate objectives.

Difference in Objectives

Crop surplus control relates to the total amount of any major crop grown in the whole nation on all cultivated land, good or bad—control by the co-operation of the crop growers and with the help of the Government.

Land use, on the other hand, is a policy of providing each farmer with the best quality and type of land we have, or can make available, for his part in that total production. Adding good new land for diversified crops is offset by abandoning poor land now uneconomically farmed.

The total amount of production largely determines the price of the crop, and, therefore, the difference between comfort and misery for the farmer.

If we were foolish enough to run every shoe factory 24 hours a day, seven days a week, we would soon have more shoes than the nation could possibly buy—a surplus of shoes that would have to be destroyed, or given away, or sold at prices far below the cost of production. That simple law of supply and demand equally affects the price of all our major crops.

Whose Ox Is Gored

You and I have heard big manufacturers talk about control of production by the farmer as an indefensible "economy of scarcity." And yet these same manufacturers never hesitate to shut down their own huge plants, throw men out of work, and cut down the purchasing power of whole communities whenever they think they must adjust their production to an oversupply of the goods they make. When it is their baby who has the measels, they call it not "an economy of scarcity" but "sound business judgement."

Of course, speaking seriously, what you and I want is such governmental rules of the game that labor, agriculture and industry will produce a balanced abundance without waste.

We intend this winter to find a way to prevent 4½-cent cotton, 9-cent corn and 30-cent wheat—with all the disaster those prices mean for all of us—from ever coming back again. To do that, the farmers themselves want to co-operate to build an all-weather farm program so that in the long run prices will be more stable. They believe this can be done, and the national budget kept out of the red.

Protecting Food Supply

And when we have found that way to protect the farmers' prices from the effects of alternating crop surpluses and crop scarcities, we shall also have found the way to protect the nation's food supply from the effects of the same fluctuation. We ought always to have enough food at prices within the reach of the consuming public. For the consumers in the cities of America, we must find a way to help the farmers to store up in years of plenty enough to avoid hardship in the years of scarcity.

Our land use policy is a different thing. I have just visited much of the work that the National Government is doing to stop soil erosion, to save our forests, to prevent floods, to produce electric power for more general use, and to give people a chance to move from poor land on to better land by irrigating thousands of acres that need only water to provide an opportunity to make a good living.

I saw bare and burned hillsides where only a few years ago great forests were growing. They are now being planted to young trees, not only to stop erosion, but to provide a lumber supply for the future.

Saw WPA at Work

I saw CCC boys and WPA workers building check-dams and small ponds and terraces to raise the water table and make it possible for farms and villages to remain in safety where they now are. I saw the harnessing of the turbulent Missouri, muddy with the top soil of many states. And I saw barges on new channels carrying produce and freight athwart the nation.

Let me give you two simple illustrations of why government projects of this type have a national importance for the whole country.

In the Boise valley in Idaho I saw a district which had been recently irrigated to enormous fertility so that a family can now make a pretty good living from 40 acres of its land. Many of the families, who are making good in that valley today, moved there from a thousand miles away. They came from the dust strip that runs through the middle of the nation all the way from the Canadian border to Mexico—a strip which includes large portions of 10 states. That valley in western Idaho, therefore, assumes at once a national importance as a second chance for willing farmers. And year by year, we propose to add more valleys to take care of thousands of other families who need the same kind of second chance in new green pastures.

The other illustration was at the Grand Coulee dam in the state of Washington. The engineer in charge told me that almost half of the whole cost of that dam to date had been spent for materials that were manufactured east of the Mississippi, giving employment and wages to thousands of industrial workers in the eastern third of the nation, 2000 miles away.

All of this work needs a more businesslike system of planning and greater foresight than we use today.

That is why I recommended to the last session of the Congress the creation of seven planning regions, in which local people will originate and co-ordinate recommendations as to work of this kind to be done in their particular regions. The Congress will, of course, determine the projects to be selected within the budget limits.

To carry out any twentieth-century program, we must give the executive branch of the government twentieth-century machinery to work with. I recognize that democratic processes are necessarily and rightly slower than dictatorial processes. But I refuse to believe that democratic processes need be dangerously slow.

Departmental Reorganization

For many years we have all known that the executive and administrative departments are a higgledy-piggledy patchwork of duplicate responsibilities and overlapping powers. The reorganization of government machinery which I proposed to the Congress last winter does not conflict with the principle of the democratic process, as some people say. It only makes that process work more efficiently.

On my recent trip many people have talked to me about the millions of men and women and children who still work at insufficient wages and overlong hours.

American industry has searched the outside world to find new markets, but it can create on its very doorstep the biggest and most permanent market it has ever had. It needs the reduction of trade barriers to improve its foreign markets, but it should not overlook the chance to reduce the domestic trade barrier right here—right away—without waiting for any treaty.

A few more dollars a week in wages, a better distribution of jobs with a shorter working day will almost overnight make millions of our lowest-paid workers actual buyers of billions of dollars of industrial and farm products. That increased volume of sales ought to lessen other cost of production so much that even a considerable increase in labor costs can be absorbed without imposing higher prices on the consumer.

Right Pay for All Labor

I am a firm believer in fully adequate pay for all labor. But right now I am most greatly concerned in increasing the pay of the lowest-paid labor—those who are our most numerous consuming group but who today do not make enough to maintain a decent standard of living or to buy the food, clothes and other articles necessary to keep our factories and farms fully running.

Far-sighted business men already understand and agree with this policy. They agree also that no one section of the country can permanently benefit itself, or the rest of the country, by maintaining standards of wages and hours far inferior to other sections of the country.

Most business men, big and little, know that their Government neither wants to put them out of business nor to prevent them from earning a decent profit. In spite of the alarms of a few who seek to regain control of American life, most business men, big and little, know that their Government is trying to make property more secure than ever before by giving every family a real chance to have a property stake in the nation.

Whatever danger there may be to the property and profits of the many, if there be any danger, comes not from government's attitude toward business but from restraints now imposed upon business by private monopolies and financial oligarchies.

Low Price Policy Best

The average business man knows that a high cost of living is a great deterrent to business and that business prosperity depends much upon a low price policy which encourages the widest possible consumption.

As one of the country's leading economists recently said—"the continuance of business recovery in the United States depends far more upon business policies, business pricing policies, than it does on anything that may be done, or not done, in Washington."

Our competitive system is not altogether competitive. Anybody who buys any large quantity of manufactured goods knows this, whether it be the government or an individual buyer. We have anti-trust laws, to be sure, but they have not been adequate to check the growth of many monopolies. Whether or not they might have been adequate originally, interpretation by the courts and the difficulties and delays of legal procedure have now definitely limited their effectiveness.

We are already studying how to strengthen our anti-trust laws in order to end monopoly—not to hurt but to free legitimate business.

The Legislative Goal

I have touched briefly on these important subjects, which, taken together, make a program for the immediate future. To attain it, legislation is necessary.

As we plan today for the creation of ever higher standards of living for the people of the United States, we are aware that our plans may be most seriously affected by events in the world outside our borders.

By a series of trade agreements, we have been attempting to re-create the trade of the world which plays so important a part in our domestic prosperity; but we know that if the world outside our borders falls into the chaos of war, world trade will be completely disrupted.

Nor can we view with indifference the destruction of civilized values throughout the world. We seek peace, not only for our generation but also for the generation of our children.

We seek for them the continuance of world civilization in order that their American civilization may continue to be invigorated by the achievements of civilized men and women in the rest of the world.

I want our great democracy to be wise enough to realize that aloofness from war is not prompted by unawareness of war. In a world of mutual suspicions, peace must be affirmatively reached for. It cannot just be wished for. It cannot just be waited for.

To Co-operate for Peace

We have now made known our willingness to attend a conference of the parties to the Nine Power Treaty of 1922—the Treaty of Washington, of which we are one of the original signatories. The purpose of this conference will be to seek by agreement a solution of the present situation in China. In efforts to find that solution, it is our purpose to co-operate with the other signatories to this treaty, including China and Japan.

Such co-operation would be an example of one of the possible paths to follow in our search for means toward peace throughout the whole world.

The development of civilization and of human welfare is based on the acceptance by individuals of certain fundamental decencies in their relations with each other. The development of peace in the world is dependent similarly on the acceptance by nations of certain fundamental decencies in their relations with each other.

Ultimately, I hope each nation will accept the fact that violations of these rules of conduct are an injury to the well-being of all nations.

Meanwhile, remember that from 1913 to 1921, I was fairly close to world events, and in that period, while I learned much of what to do, I also learned much of what not to do.

The common sense, the intelligence of America agree with my statement that "America hates war. America hopes for peace. Therefore, America actively engages in the search for peace."

President Quotes Bible in Speech

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 13

President Roosevelt quoted from the Bible when he said in his radio talk last night that "as never before in our history, each section of America says to every other section, 'Thy people shall be my people.'"

The quotation was taken from Ruth 1:16.

Ruth opposed a separation from her mother-in-law, Naomi, in these words:

"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

Thank-You-Marms Give One a Jolt

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 13

President Roosevelt used a bit of colloquial or "household" language to illustrate a point in his radio address.

He said the people feel that, so long as the country is traveling the right road, it doesn't make much difference if it occasionally hits a "thank-you-marm."

The dictionary says a "thank-you-marm" is a ridge or hollow across a road, designed to turn aside rain water or made by drifted snow. The name, it adds, comes from the sudden bowing of a person, as if in acknowledgment of a courtesy, caused by the pitching of a vehicle in crossing such a place.

Station KXRO Makes Feature Of News Events

With Monitor Newscasters

ABERDEEN, Wash. — Station KXRO, lying on the southern edge of the Olympic peninsula, called the "Last Wilderness" of the United States, serves the Gray's Harbor area, which with its extensive lumbering, pulp and paper, fishing, dairying and cranberry raising industries constitutes the "Evergreen State's" third most important seaport.

The Gray's Harbor area has a very close historical link with Boston, as well as its present one in the radiocasting of "The Monitor Views the News." It was in 1787 that Robert Gray sailed from Massachusetts Bay on a voyage of discovery including Gray's Harbor and the Columbia River, on which the American basis of claims to the "Oregon territory" were laid. Washington was one of the states formed from this area.

The Monitor news is heard daily over KXRO at 10:15 a. m. and on Sundays at 3:15 p. m. Five spot news programs are radiocast also on weekdays. A 15-minute sports résumé, musical and variety shows, a "Man in the Street" program and a feminine commentator are daily program features of KXRO. Eight religious denominations are represented in its programs.

KXRO is believed to operate the longest distance remote studio in the West, a line running south to Raymond, 140 miles. The Raymond studio is located in the Market Building. The home studios are situated in Aberdeen's Morck Hotel, while the transmitter is located on Finch Farms on the outskirts.

This is article number 125 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Oct. 15.

Poughkeepsie Sees Cornerstone Laid By the President

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the people were "rightly" talking freedom of religion and the press just as they did 150 years ago when New York State ratified the Federal Constitution.

Coming here from Hyde Park as a "neighbor," the Chief Executive spoke before a crowd of several thousand at the laying of the cornerstone of the city's new post office.

The ceremony was the first of the day's events culminating a three-day celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of this community as a Hudson trading post.

In tracing the history of the town, the President recalled another milestone—the constitutional convention here which his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Roosevelt, attended as a delegate.

The Bill of Rights

He said the deadlock at the convention between the Clintonians and Hamiltonians was over whether the Constitution should be ratified in the absence of a bill of rights.

"The people then talked about freedom of religion and the press just as they are rightly doing today," he said.

He went on to say it took the leadership of his home county of Dutchess to suggest a compromise—that the Constitution be ratified with the understanding a bill of rights should be incorporated at the earliest possible moment. The compromise won and the Bill of Rights later was "put in," he said.

At the outset the President noted previous remarks by Secretary Morgenthau, another Dutchess County resident, and others, that he personally had taken a leading part in designing the new post office building and selecting murals for its interior.

"Let me straighten out this matter of my being an architect," he said, smiling. "If, when the new post office is completed and the murals are in place and the people of Poughkeepsie have had a chance to look at it day after day—if then you like it I'll take all the credit in the world.

Buildings Less Ugly

"But if you don't like it I've had nothing to do with it whatsoever."

Architecture was worth further study, he said, adding the "terrible monstrosities" of the past in federal building had given way to "simpler forms" today.

He said Poughkeepsie was to be congratulated on its past and future. It has had a "memorable history," he said.

"I'm glad to be here with my neighbors," he added, "on this 250th anniversary of the founding of Poughkeepsie and the 150th year of the signing of the Constitution.

"I think always of Dutchess County and its county seat (Poughkeepsie) as a very close part of my life. Although I am temporarily residing elsewhere, I get back here just as often as public business lets me and I'm going to keep on coming back and being your neighbor."

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

cago implications, there were passages of vigorous import.

And Mr. Roosevelt contributed a new and eloquent plea against isolationism, which has been mobilizing in criticism of his Chicago speech. He said, in a ringing passage:

"I want our great democracy to be wise enough to realize that aloofness from war is not promoted by unawareness of war. In a world of mutual suspicions, peace must be affirmatively reached for. It cannot just be wished for. It cannot just be waited for."

In many respects, however, the most interesting foreign affairs statement in the speech was the President's reminder of his wartime experience. Behind these words were several implications:

(1) The President was reminding public opinion of the constitutional right of the Chief Executive to conduct the foreign relations of the nation.

(2) He was also—by implication, and the meaningful intonation he gave his words—discarding the mantle of Wilsonism which has been draped over his shoulders by critics of the Chicago speech, as he pointed out that in the years up to 1921 he had learned "much of what not to do."

(3) He was appealing to public opinion to trust him personally, by the reminder of his unusual experience in world affairs.

In the main, however, the fireside talk was devoted to explaining the call for a special session, which the Chief Executive had tersely issued at his afternoon press conference. He outlined four legislative fields:

1. Crop control and land use.
2. Regional planning through the "little TVA's" bill.
3. Governmental reorganization.
4. The wages and hours bill.

The President, in the time available, could give few indications of the precise kinds of legislation he advocates in these fields. A farm bill, he said, should help in the control of surpluses and in the proper use of land. "What you and I want," he said, "is such governmental rules of the game that labor, agriculture, and industry will produce a balanced abundance without waste." He advocated for agriculture the same sort of control which enables a manufacturer to prevent producing surpluses, with protection also afforded for the nation's food supply.

The land-use policy ties in closely with the regional planning board bill—somewhat inaccurately referred to as the bill for "seven little TVA's." The President pointed to two illustrations where co-ordinated planning benefits the nation: in the irrigated Boise Valley, where farmers from the "dust strip" are finding new employment; in the immense Grand Coulee Dam project, where half the expenditure to date has gone east of the Mississippi for materials, this helping employment in faraway industrial centers.

In a brief paragraph on governmental reorganization, the President referred to a "higgledy-piggedy patchwork of duplicating responsibilities and overlapping powers" in Washington but he made no reference whatever to the civil service objectives of reorganization.

The longest section of the speech was on the wages and hours bill. Vast purchasing power, the President says, lies right at home for American manufacturers to obtain through the payment of better wages.

"American industry," he said, "has searched the outside world to find new markets—but it can create on its very doorstep the biggest and most permanent market it has ever had. It needs the reduction of trade barriers to improve its foreign markets, but it should not overlook the chance to reduce the domestic trade barrier right here—right away—without waiting for any treaty.

"A few more dollars a week in wages, a better distribution of jobs with a shorter working day will almost overnight make millions of our lowest-paid workers actual buyers of billions of dollars of industrial and farm products."

However, the President did not enter into details in this field, and his position remains to be clarified on the concrete provisions of the wages-hours bill left over from the last session.

The speech, taken as a whole, contains few if any thrusts at business or crusading appeals likely to upset the stock market. On the other hand, there was no pointed attempt to soothe the market after its recent upsets. The President simply pursued the course that has long been indicated for him: A special session of Congress in November, dedicated to a well-understood four-point legislative program.

Mr. Roosevelt did take a few cracks at monopoly—the obverse of the wages-hours bill discussion—and said the strengthening of the anti-trust laws was being studied, but anticipated no action at this session.

Included in the speech were only two highly indirect references to the Supreme Court issue. The President said:

"The people of the United States were checked in their efforts to prevent future piling up of agricultural surpluses . . . checked in their efforts to secure reasonable minimum wages and maximum hours and the end of child labor."

The checking to which he referred was done in part by the Supreme Court, in part by Congress' failure to pass new legislation.

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HOTEL assistant, willing and interested, several years' experience, additional training. Write Box J-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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OFFICE executive or secretary to manager; college training; traveled in America and Europe; unusual ability; highest credentials. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St., Boston. KEN. 4033.

POSITION as housekeeper, business women, couple; location not vital. Phone Moorestown 570-J. 40 Claypoole Ave. Lenola, Moorestown, N. J.

PRIVATE secretary, young lady with educational, art and hotel experience. Box X-49, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman experienced in general office work, trustworthy; good references; moderate salary. Tel. SOMerset 4401-J. Somerville, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DOROTHY KOEDER
Teacher of piano; intelligent musical development for child and adult. 425 W. 150th St., New York City. WA. 3-0041. Also group in Ossining, N. Y.

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST-TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
136 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. En. 2-5301

FRENCH conversation; college tutoring, private and classes; natural method. MME. GREMILLOT Sorbonne, Paris, 544 Beacon St., Boston, KEN. 5791. French club for Americans, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 30 Boylston St. Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL WASHING makes 5-HOUR LAUNDRY SERVICE practical and economical to you. Try our FAMILY and PERSONAL LAUNDRY WORK.
For delivery service phone Or. 4-7575
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST., Opp. East Orange Station
Cash and Carry will save 20%

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Orange 4-1650

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP

We welcome visitors to our shop
Greeting Cards and Circulating Library
15 SO. HARRISON ST.
Open Evenings until 8:30

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

Dresses Orange 3-2984 Sizes
$6.95 and up 14-46
SANFORD DRESS SHOP
ANNA L. MOORE
FREE PARKING
Open evenings until 9 P. M., Mon., Wed., Fri. and Sat.
591 Central Ave. formerly 7 Sanford St.

For Custom Built Upholstery
Furniture Repairing
Slip Covers and Drapes Made to Order
Consult
PHILIP SCHMIDT
Acme-Central Upholstery Co.
405 Main Street Or. 5-3270

PETITE — High front with strap, in Wine, Black, Brown Suede, or Mat Kid Sizes 3½ to 10; AAAA to C..... $6
Suede Shoes are News when they're
ENNA JETTICKS
534 MAIN STREET

Washington Shoe Shop
A. D'ELIA, Prop.
Shoe Rebuilders and Dyers
For 20 years at the same address.
8 WASHINGTON ST. OR. 3-8460

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Are Now Showing a Complete Line of Fall-Winter Coats and Dresses
Open Evenings
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

Clothes
From Hat to Shoes
for Man or Boy
NATELSON'S
BROAD STREET ELIZABETH
Free Parking Free Delivery
Phone EL-2-1144

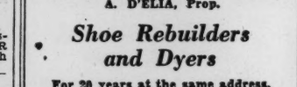
HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HADDONFIELD

RUTH J. B. WORRELL
Beautician
Specialist in Permanent Waving and Hair Styling
25 KING'S HIGHWAY EAST
Phone Haddonfield 2653

IRVINGTON



Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave., Irvington Center

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3903-J daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

(Continued)

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

Delicatessen
Delicious Salads and Cold Cuts
Cheese and Dairy Products
O. HALLBERG
94 Monticello Ave.

NEW STETSON HATS NOW READY
LEO GOTTLIEB
96 Monticello Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
$5.00 to $7.50

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J.
WEBSTER 4-1360

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Thirty-Second Anniversary Sale of
Canned Goods—Oct. 5 to Oct. 15
Royal Scarlet, White Rose, Salem County, Libby's and Other Brands
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing, Heating
Sheet Metal Work
7 Boyden Ave. SO. 2-2692

When Planning Your Menu Include
EARL'S FISH and SEA FOOD
5 Highland Place SO. 2-0214
Free Delivery

MAPLEWOOD
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailoring
All Cleaning Done at Premises.
Home of Quality, Economy and Service
99 BAKER STREET SO. 2-4486

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A .M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

Freyling and Anderson *Florists*
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2821—2922

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

(Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
the Store for Better Shoes
235 MAIN STREET

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3-{7055 7056
A Specialty

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered to

Passaic	Garfield
Clifton	Rutherford
Paterson	E. Rutherford
Radburn	Wallington
Nutley	Carlstadt
Bloomfield	Belleville

PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
ARCH PRESERVER
"The Centre of the Business Centre"
127 E. Front Street Tel. Pl. 6-0016

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8562

Physical Culture Shoes
Built for Comfort Styled for Beauty
Sizes 3½-10 AAAA-EEE
Specialists in Fitting
Men—Women—Children
151 W. FRONT STREET Opp. Teppers

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

RIDGEWOOD

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORIST
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

WE DO OUR OWN
ZORIC DRY CLEANNIG
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
69 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

HARPER METHOD
A Beauty Service for Particular Women
Care of the Scalp
Permanent Waving
ANNA H. SMITH TEL. 6-1911
66 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

Men's Distinctive Clothes and Haberdashery
at
WERNER'S
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

Vacuum and Radio Repairs
China, Glass, Gifts
Electrical Appliances
Cutlery
COOK'S
114 PARK AVE. RU. 2-2329

NEW JERSEY

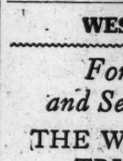
RUTHERFORD

(Continued)

C. BAKELS'
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave. Tel. Ru. 3-0914
Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Cars called for and delivered

SUMMIT

SU. 6-4068 *Fine Upholstering*



G. I. McNeil
Furniture - Carpets - Draperies
55 UNION PLACE

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints—Varnishes
Lacquers—Enamels
119 East Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
Phone 5211

UNION CITY

The Rose M. Boening
STYLE SHOP
COATS—DRESSES
Misses' and Women's Wearing Apparel
Perfect Alterations Free
Clothes in the Ultra Modern Fashions
Reasonably Priced
650 BERGENLINE AVENUE
Palisade 6-4089

WESTFIELD

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

Willard Batteries General Tires
Westfield Storage Battery & Supply Co., Inc.
Cars Washed, Servicing, General Repairing
443 NORTH AVE., WESTFIELD, N. J.
PHONE 2-1020

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal . Lumber . Millwork
Mason Materials . Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELRY
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

"Famous" College Shoes
Wetherhold & Metzger
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities
Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

The newest and best Spinet and Grand Pianos

STEINWAY, CHICKERING AND KIMBALL
Agents: Goodenough's
451 Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
41 North 4th Street, Easton, Pa.
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. O. JOHNSON & SONS
924 PEACH STREET
Offering a new and select collection of
Fall and Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses
Our Fur Department Caters to Your Requirements
You will find a very choice selection of the finest peltries obtainable.
Stop at Johnson's
and save money—be assured of quality.
Phone 22-359

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH STREET
Smart Neckwear
—Featuring—
Collars and Cuffs
in Irish Crochet
Vestees and Gilets
in Satin

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Shop for Savings
60th Anniversary Sale

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
15 W. Eighth Street Phone 22-239

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Spry
We carry many other Nationally Advertised Products
29 WEST SEVENTH ST. Phone 23-637

PULAKOS
Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

NEW FALL SUITS
Hats Shoes
Haberdashery
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 STATE STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

KITCHENS
Tire Service Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
Batteries—Lubrication
Complete Car Service
8th and Peach Streets Phone 23-691

FORD E. O'DELL
Erie's Growing Jeweler
Less Than 61 Shopping Days 'Til Christmas
107 West 9th St. Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for You"

PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
1401 PEACH STREET PHONE 23-196

HATS
Custom Made
Colors Matched or Made of Your Materials
GLADYS PORTER
824 State Street Second Floor

HARRISBURG

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Tune in the World with a New 1938 Aria Radio
Exclusively in Harrisburg at
POMEROY'S
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

Hughes Drapery Shop
Interior Decorations and Gifts
291 North Second Street
Phone 36138 Harrisburg, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park

Paula's Beauty Parlor
Complete Beauty Service

3045 York Road Melrose 1919

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

Spry
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table
For light cakes, flaky pastry, and crisp fried foods, use SPRY, the all-vegetable shortening.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED

We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wynnote
Ogontz 3290

Taylor's MILK
Raw and Pasteurized
300 Hillside Avenue Ogontz 286

PHILADELPHIA

Wedding Gift Suggestions
Fostoria Glass and Chase Chromium
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broad 5603 N. Broad

LOUIS RAPPAPORT
Established 42 years
130 So. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
FINE FURS
Ready to wear—Made to order—Alterations, etc.—At attractively low prices.
(Formerly 1907 Walnut St.) Rit. 6089

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

Germantown 6149
RCA VICTOR
1938 Electrically Tuned Radios
JOHN M. ROSE
SALES and SERVICE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Deferred Payments

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

First of the Season
Saylor's own make "Pennsylvania Dutch" Scrapple or Ponhaus—2 lbs. for 25c
All pork sausage—35c a lb.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

St. Lawrence Electropure MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Fall Draperies
in fullest assortments of lovely designs and colors to transform your rooms.
POMEROY'S

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

The Boston Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Modern Equipment
Cheery Service
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
Tel. 5686

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON

(Continued)

Coursen's
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

Community Book Shop BOOKS
Lending Library, Magazine Subscriptions, Toys, Stationery, Christmas Cards
Cor. Spruce and Adams Tel. 3-0187

—it's *Coat Time* at *Heinz!*
see the New, Luxurious Dress Coats . . . and striking Casuals NOW! . . . Try them on, enjoy their thrilling Newness. Our selection is now at the pinnacle of completeness.
The Heinz Store

SEWICKLEY

Working force is agreeable and obliging.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Company

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
'Foundettes by Munsing Wear'

Hugh A. McMaster
Flowers of Quality
Pottery Glassware
503 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

Cocomalt
A Delicious Food Drink
Chocolate Flavor
Campney's Grocery
ESTABLISHED 1874
"THE MARKET FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT"

Christmas Cards and Stationery
PENGUIN BOOK SHOP
434 Beaver Street

SEWICKLEY—Coraopolis

SALLY'S SPECIALTY SHOP
Dresses, Foundation Garments, Underthings and Novelties
MODERATELY PRICED
1607 State Ave.
Tel. Coraopolis 1155

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Should Be Ordered Now
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

New Styles
GOWN SHOP
ON PARK AVE.

New Fall Goods
Haberdashers— Ladies' Wear
BUCHNER'S
OPEN EVENINGS

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stillwell Jr.
Moving in Large Padded Vans
Storage Phone 676

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 MARSHALL RD. ELVD. 2328

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Dr. Frank Crane recently made the following comment with regard to music:

"CRANE NA BDF GFAB HFEHF-

IBNJK NK BDF LJHOP. NB NA

IOAJ BDF GFAB RKNQNFH NK

BDF LJHOP. NB NA BDF GFAB

GJKP JQ EJCHIPFADNS."

A Rebus

A Saginaw, Mich., puzzler recently contributed this rebus, calling for an 8-letter word, to The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. Can you guess the 8-letter word represented and described below?

L
E

Ancient Indians played this game

Compared with it, football seems tame.

Letter Changing

Here's a chance to spend your MONEY in the MARTS of the world, or, in other words, an opportunity to change MONEY to MARTS in 7 moves.

How Many Steps?

A father takes three steps while his son takes 5. Two of the father's steps are equal to 3 of the son's. How many steps will the son be required to take in order to overtake his father who is 36 steps ahead?

Famous Kings and Rulers and Their Pseudonyms or Nicknames

This list is shared with other readers by a Durham, N. C. devotee of the Puzzle Corner.

1	Black Prince	Napoleon	
2	Merry Monarch	William IV	
3	Confessor	Edward of Wales	1
4	Iron Duke	Richard Nevil	
5	Man of Destiny	Simon Bolivar	
6	Old Pretender	Wellington	
7	Man of Iron	Edward III	
8	King Maker	Charles II	
9	Liberator	Bismarck	
10	Sailor King	James Stewart	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Worth Knowing

The latest forest fire record available for the United States reveals that lumbering operations caused less than three per cent of the acreage burned. Lightning was responsible for nine per cent of the fires, and incendiarism twenty-five per cent.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling Vacancy Affects Eligibility

Question: Under our bylaws members of our board are elected "for a term of three years." There is also a provision that "no director shall be eligible to serve more than one term of three years consecutively, neither shall he be eligible for re-election for a period of three years. A director was elected in March to fill a vacancy in a three-year term ending the following December. Is this one then eligible for election for a full three-year term, thus serving three and three fourths years?

Answer: The last-cited provision in the bylaws seems faulty. Robert, the author of Robert's Rules of Order, has stated in his work, "Parliamentary Law" (Page 535), "If anyone has served less than half a term, that term is not charged against him." This applies, of course, only when the bylaws do not have a provision covering the question. In this case, the bylaws do not actually cover the point definitely, and there is no evidence of an intention to do so. Yet, a literal application of the bylaw quoted seems to make it impossible for a director to serve more than three years consecutively. Under such interpretation, the member in question would not be eligible for election to the three-year term. Thus a member, filling a vacancy even for a month, is penalized since he is thereby prevented from a full three-year term.

This does not seem in accord with parliamentary law. Or, if elected, this particular member would be automatically out of office at the end of two and a quarter years, and this would be unfair to the organization, since it virtually conflicts with the idea of three-year terms expiring at certain times.

In my opinion, the bylaw should be changed so as to stipulate the period for which a vacancy might be filled without affecting eligibility for a three-year term. For example, "A member filling a vacancy for more than a year shall be considered as filling a full term. One who has served a term as director shall not be eligible for election for a period of three years."

A Pup Shall Lead Them

You yourself have probably met the greatest winner of friends that the world has ever known. Who is he? He's a puppy. When you meet a puppy coming down the street, he wags his tail, and he is so glad to see you that he almost jumps out of his skin. And you know that behind his show of affection, there are no ulterior motives. He doesn't want to borrow your coat; and he doesn't want to sell you a vacuum cleaner. All he wants is the privilege of being with you and loving you. Is it any wonder that everybody loves a dog?—Dale Carnegie.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Music is the best recreation in the world. It is also the best unifier in the world. It is the best bond of comradeship."

A Rebus: L across E (Lacrosse).

Letter Changing: Money, honey bones, cones, canes, cares, mares, marts.

How Many Steps?: 540 steps.

Famous Kings and Rulers and Their Pseudonyms or Nicknames: Black Prince—Edward of Wales; Merry Monarch—Charles II; Confessor—Edward III; Iron Duke—Wellington; Man of Destiny—Napoleon; Old Pretender—James Stewart; Man of Iron—Bismarck; King Maker—Richard Nevil; Liberator—Simon Bolivar; Sailor King—William IV.

Bible Facts

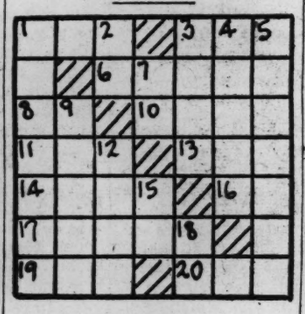
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Lord's Prayer

This name for the famous prayer which Christ Jesus taught his disciples is not to be found within the pages of the New Testament, and for that reason some have objected to its use; though, on the whole, the title is both convenient and justifiable, especially when understood as designating a prayer which "the Lord" provided for the use of his followers, though the following considerations make it unlikely that it was "the Lord's Prayer" in the sense that he himself used it:

For instance, in view of the purity of Jesus' own life, backed by the Biblical statement that he "did no sin" (I Pet. 2:22), it would surely be unnatural for him to pray, "Forgive us our debts" (Matt. 6:12), or, "Forgive us our sins" (Luke 11:4); while it is further suggested in Matt. 6:9 that the prayer was specifically formulated for the use of the disciples: "After this manner therefore, pray ye. . . ."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

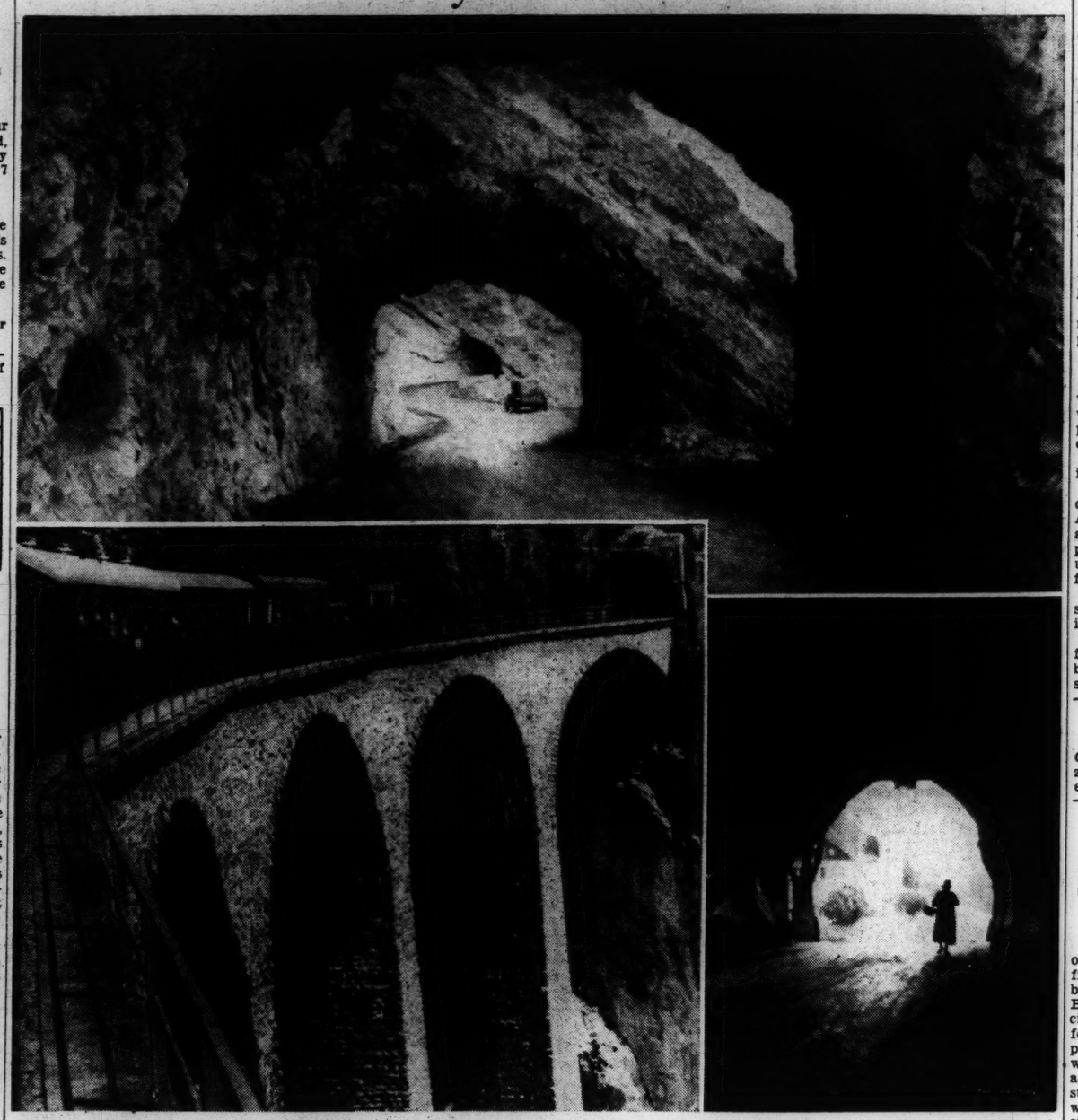
1 Garden implement.
3 Clamor.
6 River in France.
8 Musical note.
10 Chanted.
11 Possessive pronoun
13 Deity.
14 Serpents.
16 Musical note.
17 Up to.
19 Golf mound.
20 A cereal grass.

Down

1 Food-fish.
2 Printer's measure.
3 A color.
4 Esoteric.
5 Ignore.
7 Like.
9 Repent.
12 Satisfy.
15 Musical note.
18 Behold.

Solution Appears Among Advertisements.

Archways Here and There



Upper—Roadway Hewn From Solid Rock, Near Shoshone Dam, Wyoming; Monitor Camera Club From Robert Gustafson, Evanston, Ill. Lower Left—Engadine Express, Switzerland. Lower Right—Old Wooden Bridge, Aarberg, Switzerland, Both Photographs From Peter Savary, London

Daily Anecdote

Would You Be a Singer?

Olive Grenstad, the famous dramatic soprano, who was at the height of her career about 30 years ago, was once interviewed by a newspaper man who asked if she had any special advice to give to young singers.

"No one's advice means very much along a road where every inch must be worked out differently by different people," she replied. "Some of them realize the importance of details, while others never can be made to realize those things. And if I have any advice to offer it would be summed up in these words: Learn how to study.

"Success does not depend any more upon instruction and natural equipment than it does upon one's power of endurance. To achieve the goal, one must be able to cast aside every tie, home and family, to overcome every obstacle, and to face any and every hardship, and to remember nothing else but study. Many have talent, but few have the fortitude to study and overcome."

This advice can be applied generally, with good results.

Quotation for Today

THE DEEDS of charity we have done shall stay with us forever. Only the wealth we have bestowed do we keep; the other is not ours.—MIDDLETON.

Brevities

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: It's a silly question to ask, perhaps, but does anyone ever amass anything besides a fortune?

Cleveland Press: Dean of a Nebraska college reports that a study of the students' conversation indicates only seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the boys and two-tenths of 1 per cent of the girls are interested in economic and social matters. A bunch of politicians wouldn't show up much worse than that.

Los Angeles Times: A British treasury chief is here for a word with our Mr. Morgenthau. International courtesy, we suppose, calls for laying a wreath on the deficit.

Detroit News: Some one has discovered that jazz was really invented by the American Indian. They did things differently in the old days, though, and probably it wouldn't be legal now to round up all the boop-a-doop singers and put them on reservations.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Ice Cream Game

Guests who like to take their refreshments in a leisurely manner will do well to stay out of this contest, but the less sedate will find it a lot of fun.

Tie spoons to both ends of equal lengths of string. Players sit on the floor facing each other in two rows a few feet apart. Give each person a dish of ice cream, and corresponding players a pair of tied spoons. At a signal, the contestants start eating their ice cream as rapidly (and politely) as possible under the circumstances. Partners will find this feat requires good steady teamwork, for concentration on one's own efforts alone will soon prove that, in this game at least, haste is certain to become a melting waste.

The prize goes to that pair of joined players who first succeed in "scraping their platters clean." This prize may be more ice cream, provided the victors have any desire left for it.—Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

New Pond

"Any luck?" asked the farmer as he came upon a man fishing in a pond.

The angler shook his head.

Later that day the farmer appeared again.

"Any luck?" he asked once more.

"No," muttered the fisherman. "Are there any fish in this pond?"

"Don't rightly know," mused the farmer. "The pond wasn't here yesterday."—Grit.

City Visitor: "I see there's a factory putting out milk made from hay."

Farmer: "Well, that ain't more'n my cows do every day."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Exactly!

During a financial panic a farmer went to a bank for some money. He was told that the bank was not paying out money but was using cashier's checks.

He could not understand this and insisted on money.

The officers took him in hand, one after another, with little effect. At last the president tried his hand, and after a long and minute explanation, some inkling of the situation seemed to be dawning on the farmer's mind.

Much encouraged, the president said: "You understand now how it is, don't you?"

"I think I do," admitted the farmer. "It's like this: When my baby wakes up at night and wants some milk, I give him a milk ticket."—Answers.

Smile in the News

James Lianchetti of Mauch Chunk, Penna., won American citizenship papers recently despite an erroneous answer in naturalization court. Lianchetti answered all questions correctly until he was asked: "Who elects the President of the United States?" He thought a moment and replied: "The WPA."

Judge William G. Thomas smiled, corrected him, and then approved his papers.—United Press.

Now It Can Be Told

Returning American legionnaires are telling one about their two prosperous looking comrades who met during the recent festivities. One introduced himself as Mr. Blank, vice-president of an important firm in Louisville. The other remarked it was odd they had not met before as he was Mr. So-and-So, vice-president of a well known railroad serving Louisville. They became convention friends, promised to look each other up back home.

Last week they met, outside Louisville. A pipefitter in a ditch thought the voice of a brakeman, who was waving a lantern from the rear of a caboose, sounded very familiar. It was.

The two "vice-presidents" thereupon held another convention in Louisville.—Paul Mallon in Boston Herald.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Oilcloth Novelties

Novelties of oilcloth stenciled in oil paint by a housewife, and sold from door to door by her husband, bring 25 and 50 cents apiece. Bibs of light green oilcloth stenciled with white rabbits show a few added strokes of dark green paint to represent the grass across which the bunnies hop. The bibs are bound at the neckline with bias strips of gay, inexpensive material, which also forms the ties. Black oilcloth doilies with conventional designs in bright colors are made to place under flower pots.

Such a stock might also include wall pockets of stenciled oilcloth, holding a memorandum pad and pencil, to be hung in the kitchen or beside the telephone in another room.—G. D. B., Chicago.

Jest a Minute

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Fishermen's Kindness Remembered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wick, Scotland

The memory of a kindly act performed 100 years ago, and only recently brought to light, has linked two towns which are thousands of miles apart: Danville, Kentucky, U. S. A., and Wick, Caithness, Scotland.

In 1834 the Rev. John Wiseman, D. D., became minister of the Congregational Church at Wick. His stipend amounted to only £40 a year, on which he had to support a family of nine. But, during his 10 years' pastorate at Wick, the fishermen of the town furnished the minister and his family with supplies of fish, for which they would accept no payment in return.

In 1842, Mr. Wiseman left Wick and, later, emigrated to Kentucky, along with his family. But he never forgot the kindness shown to him by the fishermen of Wick; and the story was handed down to his children and grandchildren.

Recently, Mr. Guy E. Wiseman, a grandson of the Rev. John Wiseman D. D., traveled all the way from Danville, Kentucky, to Wick, Caithness; and, on Aug. 8 he attended the morning service at Wick Congregational Church.

During the service, the Rev. David Sutherland, M. A., the present minister of the church, announced from the pulpit that Mr. Wiseman had presented the sum of £400 to Wick Congressional Church, with a view to commemorating the ministry of his grandfather among the congregation. In a letter to the board of deacons of Wick Congregational Church, Mr. Wiseman wrote:

"I wish the annual income on this sum to be used for the benefit of your church as you shall see fit, but I express the wish that a portion of such income be used for the relief of any worthy fisher folk, member or members of your church. I make this suggestion because of the fact that the fishermen of this city, during my grandfather's pastorate in Wick for nearly ten years, were so extremely kind in furnishing supplies of fish, without cost, to his large family, including my own father. May God continue to bless and prosper you all in the work of His Kingdom here in the North of Scotland."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

White Gloves

A pair of white gloves kept in the car and used while driving, especially at night, will serve as an excellent aid in quickly and unmistakably attracting the attention of the driver in the car behind.

These gloves may be purchased at any five-and-ten-cent store. They should be large enough to slip on and off easily, but not so large as to be cumbersome. They should be laundered frequently to keep them conspicuously white. Pedestrians might wear them when walking along the road.—M. P., Fleetwood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Send It, Madam?

At last, the pre-fabricated low cost house! A Japanese store is selling a package house, weighing only a ton and a half. This unique house can be assembled in three hours, and sells at $170.

Trailer Information

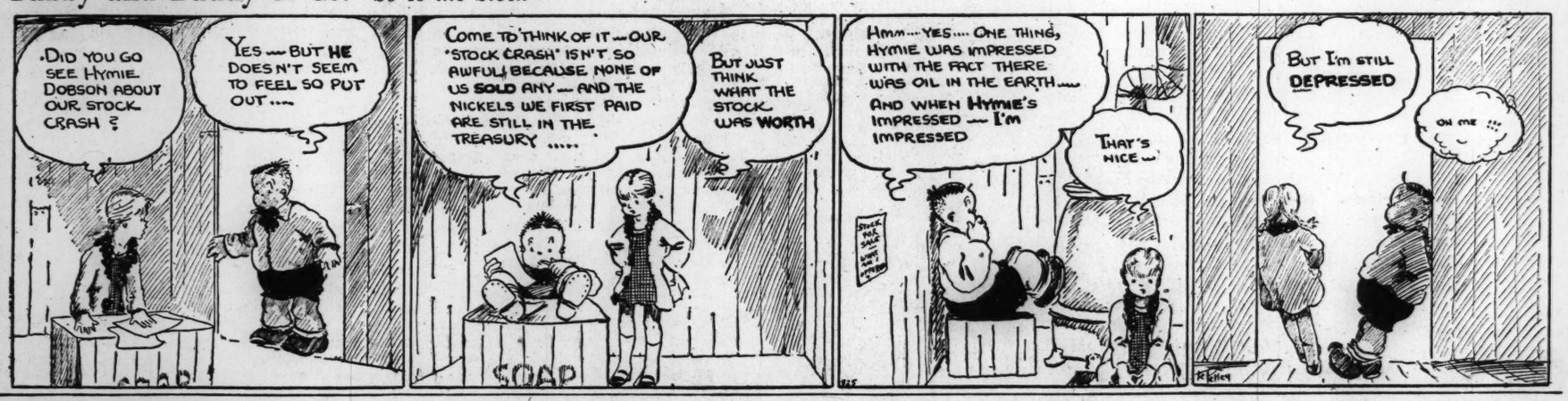
A trailer imposes the same load on all driving factors of the car as a 20-passenger bus.

"Don't Answer"

A check on New York's 8,000,000,000 daily telephone calls reveals that 6 per cent of them get the "don't answer" response.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*So Is the Stock*

By LE PELLEY


DID YOU GO SEE HYMIE DOBSON ABOUT OUR STOCK CRASH ?
YES — BUT HE DOES N'T SEEM TO FEEL SO PUT OUT....
COME TO THINK OF IT — OUR "STOCK CRASH" IS N'T SO AWFUL! BECAUSE NONE OF US SOLD ANY — AND THE NICKELS WE FIRST PAID ARE STILL IN THE TREASURY .....
BUT JUST THINK WHAT THE STOCK WAS WORTH
SOAP
Hmm.... YES.... ONE THING, HYMIE WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE FACT THERE WAS OIL IN THE EARTH.... AND WHEN HYMIE'S IMPRESSED — I'm IMPRESSED
THAT'S NICE —
STOCK TOO CHEAP NOW! BUY! BUY! BUY!
BUT I'm STILL DEPRESSED
OH ME !!!

Animal Town—*The Gem Cave*

By DUMMER

THAT'S ONLY A THIRTY-FOOT PYTHON. YOU SHOULDN'T BE ALARMED AT SUCH LITTLE THINGS
OH, MR. LION! LOOK QUICK— WHAT A BIG SNAKE!
THERE'S THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE. I CALL IT ALADDIN'S CAVE
LOOKS A BIT SCARY TO ME
IT WON'T BE LONG NOW. WE ARE ALMOST TO THE GEMS
DUMMER
THIS IS PROBABLY THE MOST WONDERFUL SIGHT YOU WILL EVER SEE
OH, MR. LION! THIS IS MARVELOUS!
WHAT DID BUSTER SEE? WE WILL SHOW YOU IN NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MONITOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Special Session

"PUBLIC interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at twelve o'clock, noon, on the fifteenth day of November." So says the presidential proclamation calling a special session. And elsewhere it declares "an extraordinary occasion" requires Congress to meet.

Of course that is only the usual form. Yet many Americans, taught by President Roosevelt to look for drama in his moves, were half-way expecting him to pull a stock market crash or a new world war out of his sleeve as the "extraordinary occasion." In his fireside chat he did speak of "important legislation" the American people "immediately need." But that turned out to be only the old and familiar projects for administrative reorganization (could any subject have longer, less exciting names?), regional planning (there should be a more imaginative name for it), crop control (nothing new here) and wages and hours legislation (still pretty complicated).

It was really a fireside chat. And those who were momentarily expecting fireworks were badly let down. After the Chicago speech it seemed an anti-climax. Does that mean that Americans are almost as interested in foreign affairs as in the President's program? Mr. Roosevelt's western trip has convinced him that there is wide public support for the projects he outlined. Probably he is right. And in this talk he very effectively restated general objectives with which there is little disagreement even in the East.

This radio rallying of the country behind general objectives is something of a new technique. It may prove beneficial. It informs the people about major aims of government. It helps give national unity and direction to government. It also gives new power to a President. And it may be abused. Sometimes it is important for the people to understand methods as well as objectives. In the struggle over the court plan (note that nothing was said of it) they showed considerable ability to discriminate. Mr. Roosevelt's faith in democracy must counsel him to consult the people not only on the direction they wish to take but on the road and the speed.

In the present case they will, we believe, ultimately require more information as to methods for carrying out the President's program. Even on the question of "immediate need" they may not be satisfied by explanations so far given. Mr. Roosevelt did tell them something of the advantage of getting an early start and avoiding a lengthy session next year. Perhaps it was not necessary to say that the important consideration is to let members of Congress get back home early for their primary and election campaigns. There is your real "extraordinary occasion," perhaps your "public interests."

But while the President was taking the public into his confidence it might have been well to say that crop control will not be required until spring at least and that the most urgent need is tax revision which will let business know what to expect. But even without any exciting "extraordinary occasion" it is likely that Congress and the people will not seriously balk over a special session. There is much to be said for getting at the problems which the nation faces, and the sooner discussion gets down to concrete methods, as to both domestic and foreign objectives, the better.

Labor's "Open Door"

EXPULSION but accompanied by a kind of new open door policy is the formula arrived at by the American Federation of Labor in its attitude toward the Committee for Industrial Organization. The federation at its convention in Denver has authorized its executive council to expel C. I. O. unions, but has not made this action mandatory, as some demanded, and William Green, A. F. of L. president, declares, "The door is open. The voice of the A. F. of L says: 'Please come back home.'"

This is a very different attitude from that with which the convention opened, and a more wholesome one. Instead of bellicose talk of reprisals and counter-organizing campaigns to emphasize the dual unionism which labor has always deplored, there is now reason and common sense.

That the federation council should now expel some of the unions taking a leading role in the C. I. O., such as John L. Lewis's own United Mine Workers, is at this stage, of course, probably inevitable, since, as Mr. Lewis says, they have already taken themselves out of the federation. The federation can hardly be pictured as the heartless father forcing his child out into the storm, for that is where the child has already been for a couple of years, sometimes apparently seeking storms.

Nor does the federation indulge the good old melodramatic line, "Never darken my door again!" It may be too much to imagine Mr. Green singing, "Where is my wandering boy tonight?" for the boy usually makes his whereabouts all too well known to federation officials. Moreover, the invitation to return is doubtless hedged about with many of the federation's own terms and is directed probably not to C. I. O. leaders, but to any unions who may be won back from them. But anyway, there's a lamp in the window!

The French "Plebiscite"

THE local French elections just held were looked upon as a sort of a plebiscite to show which way political winds blew. Results point to no great change and therefore can be taken as an endorsement of the present Government. Premier Chautemps termed them "very satisfactory."

This barometer showing France's desire to continue a Left Government now tending to a middle course is welcome, as it will allow Finance Minister Georges Bonnet to go on with his effective efforts to remedy the French economic and financial situation as well as reinforce Foreign Minister Delbos's hands at the Quai d'Orsay.

The Chautemps Government's task is to mediate between the French workers, now clearly restless because of what they deem a reversal of their late gains, and the entrepreneurs who have right along averred the whole Blum program to be too harsh and socialistic. In this the Government will have to convince French industrial and financial circles that its distinctly Left flavor will not influence its impartiality.

The message of the local French elections is that the Chautemps Government may now feel freer to pursue the more temperate policy it has shown of late both internally and in regard to the sensitive European situation, and which squares more nearly with the French people's innate preference for prudence.

Oxford Yankee

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER, in announcing that their first film to be made in Britain is called "A Yank at Oxford," earn the respect that is always accorded to those who aim high. In sending over Mr. Robert Taylor to take the chief role in the picture they are obeying Emerson's advice to "hitch their wagon to a star"; and in attempting to interpret Oxford to the world they are essaying a task that no artist either in films or any other form of fiction has hitherto succeeded in fulfilling.

Oxford has played a large part in English literature. It has formed the subject of admirable modern verse by such writers as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, Mr. Humbert Wolfe, Mr. Gerald Gould, Mr. Charles Graves, and in the past John Wycliffe, Matthew Arnold and scores of others have praised it in many a noble passage.

In commending life at Oxford, English authors have been notably successful; but in showing it in the form of fiction they have been notably less triumphant. "Tom Brown at Oxford" is not as good as "Tom Brown's Schooldays." And the most ambitious English film of university life, "Men of Tomorrow," was in some respects disappointing.

But, with "Cavalcade" and some of its historical successors the American film industry has shown itself uniquely capable of entering into the temper of English life and of rendering it upon the screen. Perhaps, in tackling its present difficult subject, it will repeat its earlier triumphs, and, in so doing, help to cement still further that Anglo-American friendship which is based on mutual understanding.

Brazil Under Censorship

PRESIDENT VARGAS of Brazil may have persuaded his Government that the danger of a Communist uprising was imminent and grave enough to justify invoking a state of war. Yet the reports that filter through the newly established censorship are singularly inept at reproducing for the outside world this sense of danger. Army and navy officials announced that they had detected a Communist plot, details of which are sketchy in the extreme, having to do with the firing of large cities by Communists, who were to gain access to buildings by disguising themselves as insect exterminators.

At all events, President Vargas found the whole affair horrific in the extreme and subversive of constitutional government. He therefore himself restricted constitutional government. The President's apologia for his action would sound more plausible in foreign capitals if a national election were not scheduled for January 3. The censorship that accompanies the present three-month state of war must inevitably hamper the free speech and movement of the out-of-power parties until the very eve of the election. Plainly, President Vargas will be benefited by these circumstances if he harbors any ambitions to remain in office or to dictate his successor. The situation thus lends itself to question.

President Vargas has explained that he declared a state of war to protect democracy in Brazil from the Communists. His position would be stronger if he had directed his decree with equal fervor against the Fascists, who think no more of democracy than do the Communists and who are quite as active.

Post-War Germany

Book News of the Day

THERE is a good deal to be said for writing history while the iron of current events is hot. Issues can be obscured, as well as clarified, by time. Legends may come to be accepted as facts. And the better for the record if misconceptions be challenged early.

In the post-war history of Germany there are three premises which have gained a certain acceptance. It is perhaps the major service of Frederick L. Shuman's GERMANY SINCE 1918 (New York: Holt. $1), that he provides a clarifying rebuttal.

The first is that the plight of the Reich is essentially chargeable to the Treaty of Versailles. The Williams College professor of political science does not deny the iniquities of the Diktat. But he does clearly point out that economic conditions, and political ineptitude on both sides, also were responsible factors.

The second is that democracy failed to rescue the Reich from its difficulties. Professor Schuman lucidly explains that the social and political structure of Germany, both before and after the war, provided no soil in which a liberal parliamentary régime could flourish. In succinct and forceful form he delineates those essentials of the German political character which may be regarded as the grundsätzliche Voraussetzungen for the rise of fascism.

The third premise is that the Reich, at the time the National Socialists came into power, was in grave danger of "going communist." Professor Schuman presents a powerful counter-fact. It is that at no time during the entire post-war period—during repeated moments when an overturn could have been had almost for the asking—was there sufficient strength on the Left for a proletarian revolution.

It is on this last point, however, that the question arises of the suitability of Professor Schuman's history for its intended use as supplemental college reading. The Berkshire Studies in European History, of which it makes the twenty-sixth volume, have been clearly designed for students who do not yet possess the background to weigh debatable conclusions. The implication that all would have been well in Germany had the proletarian revolution materialized can hardly be accepted without some reservations. Yet Professor Schuman's perception of the impotence of Social Democracy in the Reich, and its failure to grasp repeated opportunities to strengthen its position, gives valuable form to the still-ductile materials of history.

Gx.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Japan's Responsibility"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on "Japan's Responsibility" is something for which to give thanks. It is illuminating to those of us who need to have things made plain. It is written from a moral standpoint, and you stress the point that "Japan will have to answer to international law—and to the world's sense of fair play"—for the violation of solemn treaties and the killing of civilians.

Without minimizing the cruel injustice to China, of this "undeclared war," you show the danger to the whole civilized world, if lawlessness and disregard of treaties wins out, in this struggle.

In this editorial you say that "sooner or later, the moral revulsion of humanity against the slaughter of non-combatants must be forcibly expressed and made effective." If it must be sometime, why not now, before Japan gets control of China's resources? D. H.

Montclair, N. J.

Not an "Alien" Force

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My clipping service has laid before me a clipping from your newspaper, under a heading "Alien Forces: What Is Their Influence in the United States." In this article, your staff correspondent connects my name with the "Silver Shirts," and also suggests that I may be related to some alien movement now being fostered in America.

This, gentlemen, is a very serious mistake, and were it not for my high respect for the integrity of your journal and for its established reputation for honesty, I should not take the time even to call your attention to this error.

No one could possibly be more antagonistic to alien political philosophies, including both Communism and Fascism, than myself. Because of my positive attack on subversive forces and organizations in this country, the Communists have used, as part of their strategy, the accusation that I hold a Fascist philosophy. This is thoroughly untrue.

GERALD L. K. SMITH

National Chairman, Committee of 1,000,000

New York, N. Y.

Mr. Buskin on Colored Milk

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The government has not yet touched some of the most vital farm problems," Ebenezer D. Buskin declared in a recent interview. "I am concerned particularly with the perplexities of the back-to-the-lander who has had no previous farm experience.

"A neighbor of mine has just started in to run a one-man farm and he has the idea that colored milk will be more marketable than the customary product. He has stocked up with half a dozen beautiful Jerseys and I'm spending most of my time helping him with various feeding formulas.

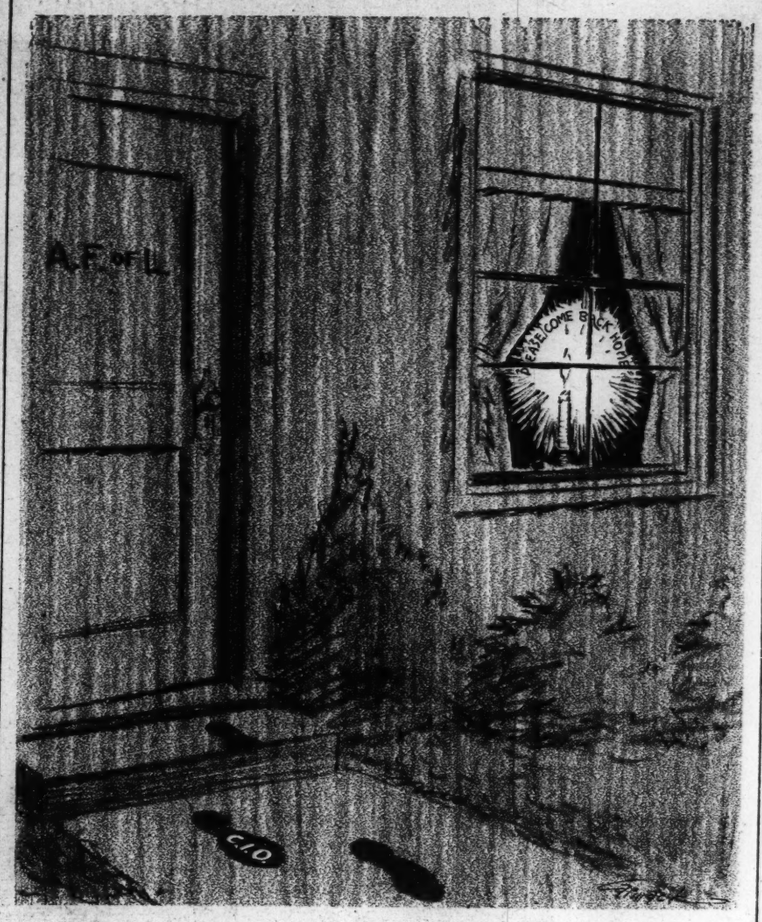
"He feels that because I learned how to use Mexican jumping beans for my hens to produce bouncing eggs that I may be of assistance.

"Colored milk has possibilities. This is an era of color and design, and we have barely tapped the market.

"So far, our best success has been in producing ready-made chocolate milk. We feed the cows cocoa and sugar, mixed in the proportion of three to one, and a very palatable product has been secured."

West Mansfield, Mass. PEARSON HAYDN

The Light in the Window



Viva Il Re

VENICE is wet to begin with. And nothing could be wetter than Venice in the rain. Under the picturesque but inadequate hood of a gondola I sit holding an umbrella above my head, while rivulets come dripping onto the elaborate carving of the wooden seat, with its worn upholstery and frayed black fringe. Beyond my sodden valises the long legs of the gondolier sway in time to the dipping of his one oar into the heavy, green water of the Grand Canal.

But Venice is full of color in the pouring rain. Gothic and Byzantine palaces, rooted these many centuries in the opaque depths, gleam like fresh canvases done in broad strokes of cream and ochre, coral and umber and rich, dark red. We slosh a leisurely passage under the graceful arch of the Accademia Bridge, dodging numerous small steamers that zig-zag from one bank to the other, bumping as they do so, with an inordinate clatter and commotion, into the landing stations.

"Capitano! O Capitano!" cry several agitated voices as the steamer stopping at San Silvestro tips perilously down at one side, under the heavy onrush of new passengers. It is nine o'clock of this Sunday morning in September, and since I know nothing yet of the modern Italian custom of holiday excursions I conclude that some unusual event or celebration is crowding the Canal. During breakfast at my pensione I find what appears to be a clue. The King of Italy is coming to the Doges' Palace and the Church of St. Mark's. "Really such a nice, cultivated fellow. You'd like him," an American widow informs me in the confidential manner of the expatriate to whom royalty is, by bold implication, as casual a concern as Aunt Hettie at Skowhegan or Cousin Loomis at Mechanics Falls. Is it possible at this late hour to obtain even standing room along the regal route? Dare one hope for a last-minute seat, high up on the back row of some temporary bleacher? By ten o'clock he will pass through the Piazza San Marco. It is nearly that now. Yet my neighbors leisurely break their crusty rolls onto the tablecloth and wash their grapes in glass basins as if the visit of the monarch were a full week away. I wonder but I do not wait. Memories of miles of humanity in English cities, awaiting the arrival of king or queen urge upon me the advisability of celerity.

Now that my luggage is deposited and slowly drying, on the marble mosaic floor of my room, I no longer need the luxury transportation of a gondola. For something less than four American cents I join the holiday crowd on a boat which travels from the Bridge of the Rialto to St. Mark's. It has stopped raining. The sunlight, pouring through the chasm that rives a range of clouds, touches with brilliance the gold and crimson and russet banners on pole and balcony. The red, white and green of the national flag stripe the walls of a palace and the rapidly clearing sky.

"San Marco!" yells the conductor. I look to the crowd on the steamer to carry me automatically along with it to the landing, but the crowd does not budge, and now it is evident that my fellow-passengers are not going to St. Mark's. The Lido? Perhaps. I must negotiate an exit. One other person disembarks, a boy in his teens, wearing a white bow of ribbon on his sleeve, and carrying in his hands a white candle four feet long, painted with a decorative pattern of pink roses.

A dense crowd is gathered near an arch under the Clock Tower. By the time I reach the arch, however, the crowd has begun to thin, the individuals go their several ways, with the copies of "Il Popolo" which they have just bought, tucked into their pockets or under their arms.

I must look for another dense crowd. Ah! there in the very center of the square, of course, near the campanile. An Englishman with a camera, turning suddenly, steps aside to take a snapshot. I seize my chance and soon find myself nearing the center of interest . . . the pigeons in process of being fed!

In the arcade someone has actually seen the King. A waiter at one of the sidewalk tables tells me he is now in the Palace. It is nearly thirteen o'clock. Surely, says my waiter, he will go into the church afterwards, and I shall be able to see him there. The basilica is crowded, certainly, with all types of people walking about, looking at sculpture and mosaic and talking of many things. Anyone would know it was a church, however, for in the remote distance, near the altar, a small knot of women are attending a mass. And in the center of the main aisle a priest rattles a money box at the passers-by. I find much that is interesting, but no king. Possibly he entered another part of the cathedral.

At fifteen o'clock I meet a hungry-faced English woman watching a much beflagged yacht swing at its moorings near the San Marco landing on the Grand Canal. The populace at this point is numerous only to a comfortable degree. "Hm!" she snorts, "there'd be plenty to-do if it were somebody else!" and bouncing her umbrella marches off toward the Piazza. Suddenly I am caught in a pressing, forceful mob and carried along the embankment. "At last the King!" is my one thought. Yet this wave of excitement is produced by nothing more than the capers of a speed boat.

At seventeen o'clock it is peaceful by the old Rialto Bridge. Still the little steamers throng the Canal with their load of Sunday trippers, and the long black gondolas glide along, carrying a tourist or two, or an especially prosperous Venetian. It is pleasant to sit at a little table in an outdoor restaurant, and after a quiet, slow meal it is pleasant to stroll along the bank on the opposite side. The people pass me. There is no one else within ten yards. The water glitters in the sunlight, a very much brighter green than when I first encountered it this morning, in the rain. "Viva il Re," I read on the side of a shop building, and "Viva il Re Imperatore," not far, of course, from one of Il Duce's ubiquitous messages. All over Italy one finds great painted reminders—"Credere! Obbedire! Combattere!" with the familiar script signature following.

I am lost in my thoughts when a polite little shout from the opposite bank arrests my attention. I turn just in time to see a few dozen people dropping their arms into place after giving the Fascist salute, and, sliding under the Ponte di Rialto, a motor launch in the stern of which, returning the popular greeting, stands the noble, erect figure of His Majesty, Victor Emmanuele III. The wide ripples narrow again to their original broken surface, under the ancient bridge. The green water that laps and murmurs all day and all night against the houses and the steps of gondola landings grows black in the fading light. The chimes from the campanile melt into the quiet of the dusk.

PEARL STRACHAN

The Wide Horizon

Both Sides of the Medal

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

FOREIGN observers are often puzzled by what they fancy is a certain illogicality in the British character. At great expense, and with considerable interruption of the national life, Britain elects a Government, and then this Government solemnly and perfectly seriously suggests that a large salary should be paid to the leader of a set of men and women whose chief function is to prevent the Government from governing.

For roughly two hundred years now Britain has had a most important official known as the Prime Minister; yet until recently she never as much as took the trouble to have the existence of that official recognized by the law. The most powerful political officer in the Kingdom was, for a century and three quarters, little more than a gate crasher. This apparent scorn for logic and order extends far into other spheres than the nationally political. Every June in Cambridge there are great social festivities. These festivities are known as May Week. Some racing crews at Oxford, with a similar air of paradox, are called Torpids.

Certain students of the British character are inclined to dismiss things like these as amiable eccentricities. But in doing so they are wrong. For they are of fundamental importance. Britain in the last four hundred years has never been a nation with only one thought in her head, differing in this from some countries that get hold of an idea and pursue it with indefatigable pertinacity wherever it may lead. At the very foundation of her strength has lain a capacity for harboring two or more apparently incompatible ideas at one and the same time.

The Coronation is old news now, but one aspect of that superb and magnificent observance which has not yet been adequately noticed deserves examination for the light which it throws upon the permanent nature of the English people.

The afternoon before the ceremony itself I spent at a matinée of Mr. A. A. Milne's comedy, "Sarah Simple." It had rained hard all the morning; the streets were crammed with streaming cars and pedestrians; the roads were drenched in mud. But as I came out of the theater the rain ceased; the sun began to shine fitfully, and I decided to go by a round-about route to my home near Epping Forest. I chose a road that is little traveled by visitors to London, one that hundreds of thousands of people who throng every year to the capital city of the Commonwealth rarely or never see, except from the deck of a ship.

I went through Limehouse, and then turned southward toward the river, passing down Pennyfields, which is London's Chinatown, and then all the way round the West India Docks, until I circled up into the Barking Road again, by the side of the Blackwall Tunnel. Every yard of this journey, huddled in by thousands of squalid dwellings, was like a triumphal progress. Scarcely a street but was an archway of red, white and blue ribbons, fluttering gaily in the now strengthening sun. Out of windows and doorways hung a multitude of flags; the black, grimed walls were covered with banners bearing the legends: God Save the King, God Bless Our King and Queen, Long May They Reign." Outbursts of loyalty in the wealthier suburbs are pleasant, but not perhaps particularly noteworthy.

The Empire is an institution that has done pretty well for the inhabitants of these places, and gratitude to its head is to be taken for granted. The value of an Empire to people who live four, five or six in a room is not so immediately apparent, and the spontaneous, almost riotous, manifestation of good feeling and affection was all the more eloquent and moving. Dr. C. A. Alington, once headmaster of Eton, now dean of Durham, put the matter with a beautiful simplicity in the London Times:

> The flags are flimsy, the streets are shabby,
> With mean, low houses of cold, grey stone.
> But which of the guests that throng the Abbey,
> Paid for his seat with a meal foregone?
>
> Would you choose the Mall with its crowns and gilding,
> If you were King or if you were Queen,
> Or a paper flag on a lonely building,
> In Pelaw, Pity Me, Seldom Seen?

But even this does not give a full picture of the situation. The East End of London is radical in its political conviction. It might be thought that in the midst of the splendor and pageantry of coronation this radicalism was overwhelmed and swept away. But that would be far from the truth. The same walls that were festooned with flags and bunting bore the familiar chalked-up Left Wing slogans: "Down With Fascism," "Workers, Unite," "Smash Franco." These messages had probably been put up by the same people who had hung out the streamers and banners; certainly they were there with their full approval.

These things—the flags and the slogans side by side—illustrate the old English paradox, the ability to combine apparently dissimilar things, a fervent loyalty, and even love, for the throne, with all its ancient conservative associations, and a lively sympathy for Left Wing politics. Britain beholds both sides of the medal.